









## Gallup Says Electorate Would Vote for '71 Viet Pullout

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (WP).—If the American people could vote on issues as well as candidates today, they would vote to withdraw all U.S. troops from Vietnam by the end of next year, according to a Gallup "referendum" disclosed last night.

The referendum, conducted by the Gallup Poll organization for National Educational Television, tapped opinions of citizens in four "weather-vane" counties

through the use of unofficial ballots.

The counties involved were New London, Conn.; Montgomery, Ill.; Shelby, Tenn., and San Luis Obispo, Calif.

Referendum "voters" in all four areas favored withdrawal of all American troops from Vietnam by the end of next year. The heaviest sentiment for withdrawal was detected in Illinois, where 61 percent favored this course and 39 percent opposed it.

On most of the referendum

questions, all four areas voted alike. In each of the areas:

- Voters overwhelmingly favored giving more money to help police and other law-enforcement agencies deal with crime.
- They also favored, by clear but less lopsided majorities, more public funds to improve the living conditions of poor people in the cities.
- By hefty majorities, voters opposed busing school children to achieve better racial balance in the schools. Most voters in each area said racial integra-

tion should not be speeded up.

- Heavy majorities opposed legalization of marijuana.
- Most voters favored equipping all new automobiles with an anti-pollution device even if it added \$100 to the cost of an automobile.

The only question on which differences in majority response were detected from one region to another was the 18-year-old vote. Voters in Connecticut, Illinois and Tennessee favored giving the vote to 18-year-olds, but those in California did not.

### At National Committees Level

## Republicans Had a 5-1 Edge in Finances

By Bernard D. Nossiter

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (WP).—Neither major party reported a last-minute bonanza and Republicans went into the election today holding their five-to-one financial edge over the Democrats.

The last pre-election reports filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives show the seven leading national Republican committees with gifts of \$18.6 million. The five national Democratic committees reported contributions of \$3.8 million.

The newest reports cover giving and spending for approximately the period from Oct. 20 to Oct. 23.

In this final phase, the GOP groups collected another \$294,732.82 and the Democrats \$151,204.72.

### Periods Not Identical

The Federal Corrupt Practices Act is so loosely written however, that the reporting periods are not identical for each committee.

The Republican Congressional Committee, for example, reported only for the four days from Oct. 20 through Oct. 23.

The GOP's money advantage is underscored by just two groups, the National Committee and the National Finance Committee. Each has pulled in, since the start of 1969, more than all the Democratic groups combined.

The reports, however, are deceptive and at best provide a crude index to relative financial strengths. Spending for House and Senate candidates this year is estimated at \$100 million to \$150 million.

money and skilled organizing manpower of trade unions. Very little of this turns up in the reports of national Democratic committees.

By the same token, Republicans draw on the unreported resources of corporations and on disguised gifts by wealthy donors to a much greater extent than Democrats.

The financial reports to the clerk probably overstate the Republicans' advantage. A major source of Democratic strength lies in the

### U.S. Record Firm

### Bars Songs, Stars

### Glorifying Drugs

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP).—One of the nation's top ten record companies announced yesterday that it will not make records with drug lyrics and will not record rock groups that are on hard drugs.

Mike Curb, 25-year-old president of MGM Records, called drug groups "the cancer of the industry."

"As records become hits, the groups perform, not just in New York and San Francisco, but in Atlanta, Tennessee—all over. When they appear, smashed out of their minds, and describe a great experience they had on drugs, they glorify drugs. I credit hard drug record acts with starting hundreds and hundreds of new young drug users," Mr. Curb says.

Allegations of narcotics lyrics in music and films gained national attention when Vice-President Agnew, speaking in Las Vegas on Sept. 14, accused some songwriters and motion picture makers of brainwashing young Americans with words and pictures that carry a message of drug culture.

### Oslo Transit Strike Ends

OSLO, Nov. 3 (AP).—A 15-day-old strike by Oslo's 1,000 municipal transport workers was called off today. Buses, streetcars and subways will be running again tomorrow.

### Labor Vote

### In the Lead

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 3 (AP).—Election officials reported that a young woman today put voting ahead of the birth of her first child.

Mrs. Robert Chevrier, 21, appeared shortly after the polls opened at 7 a.m.

"I'm on the way to a hospital to have my first baby," she said. "Could you let me vote ahead of the line?"

Officials agreed. Mrs. Chevrier cast her ballot and then drove to the hospital.

A couple of hours later, a hospital spokesman reported all was well with Mrs. Chevrier, "but she hasn't had her baby yet."

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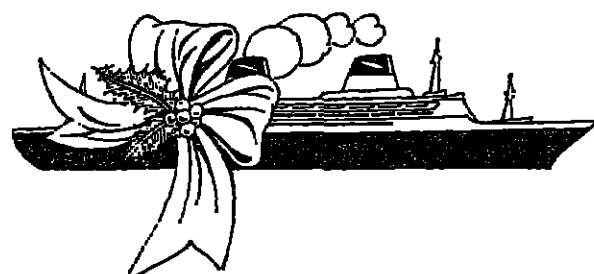
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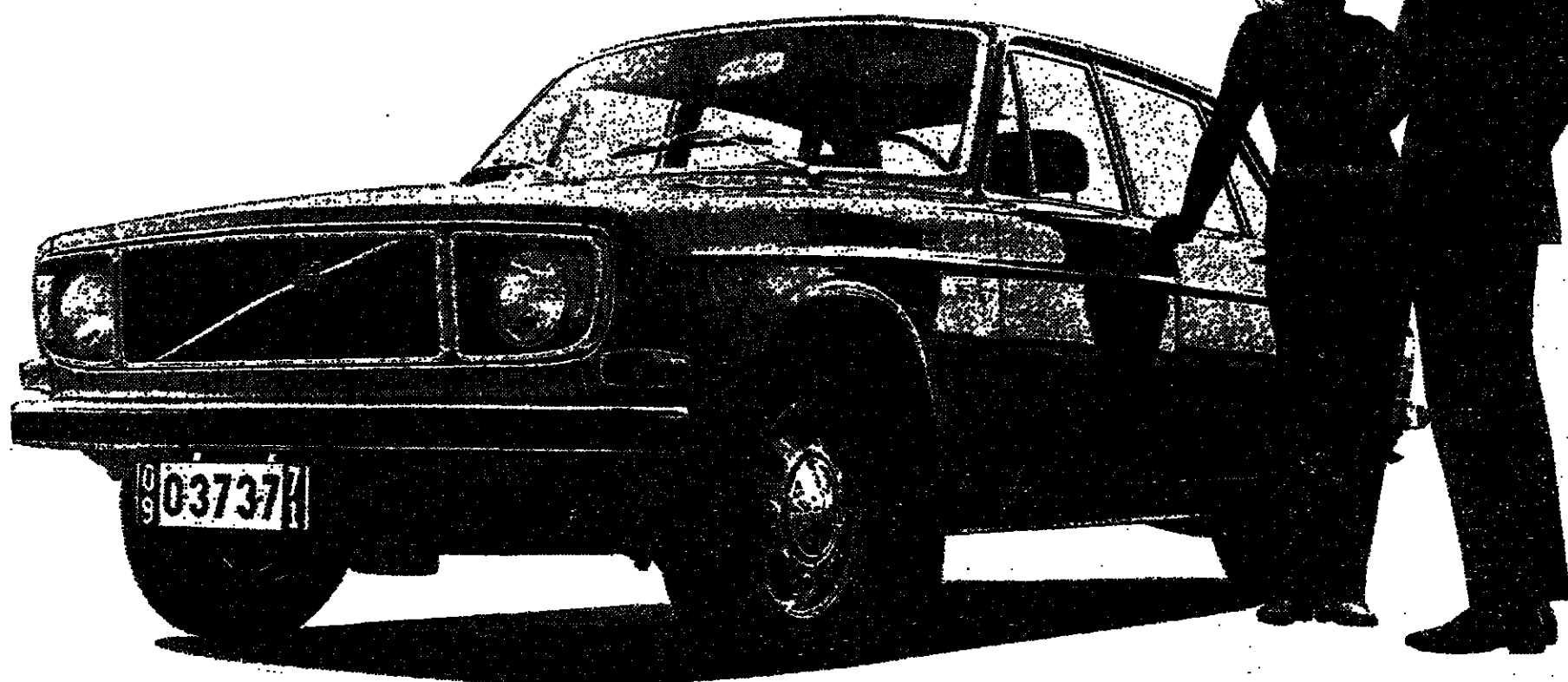
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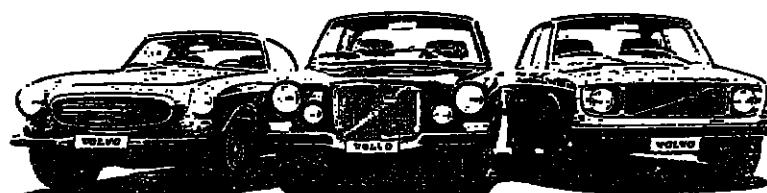
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### Plutonium, AEC Aide Says

## Radioactive Traces Are Found Outside of Nevada Test Site

By Anthony Ripley

BOULDER, Colo., Nov. 3 (NYT).—An Atomic Energy Commission scientist said yesterday that small amounts of radioactive plutonium have been found in desert soil outside the agency's Nevada test site.

Dr. Harry J. Otway of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, who is in charge of preparing the environmental statement for the test site under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, said oil analyses at 35 locations north and northeast of the test site showed plutonium in two places at levels above that which would be expected from worldwide nuclear test fallout.

Dr. Otway said the locations are in sparsely populated areas about two and 15 miles outside the Nellis Air Force Base bombing and gunnery range, which is north of the 1,350-square-mile test site in Nevada. The site is north of Las Vegas.

Plutonium is a heavy, gray man-made metal which is used as part of the triggering mechanism for hydrogen bombs. It was the substance used in the atomic bomb which destroyed Nagasaki, Japan, during World War II. It is regarded as among the most toxic of radioactive substances and is dangerous to man primarily through inhalation or by entering the body through a break in the skin.

Preliminary tests of the air in the two spots in question and in inhabited areas nearby has shown no airborne plutonium above that expected from nuclear testing, Dr. Otway said. The presence of plutonium has been confirmed by the U.S. Public Health Service as part of a new plutonium measuring program outside the test site area, he added.

Because plutonium has an extremely long half life of 24,000 years (a half life is the time it takes for half of the substance to radioactively decay), the contamination is essentially permanent.

In a preliminary report last July under the Environmental Policy Act, the AEC noted contamination from radioactivity in scattered areas of one to 50 square miles within the test site borders.

The total contaminated area within the site was estimated at 250 square miles. Much of the soil has been scraped, buried or oiled to keep it from blowing around. The preliminary report did not mention any contamination beyond the fenced-off and guarded AEC test site.

Dr. Otway was in Boulder for a meeting of the Colorado Committee for Environmental Information, a nonprofit organization of scientists which has been critical of some AEC practices. Last February, the committee announced it had discovered the presence of plutonium in the soil outside the AEC's Rocky Flats plant near Denver. The plant is operated by Dow Chemical Co. and manufactures plutonium triggers for hydrogen bombs.



OVER-PAINTED PICASSO—Spanish dishwasher-painter Salvador Dalí (center) turned himself in to police in Vallauris, France, after painting over a section of a fresco by Pablo Picasso in a museum there. He said he did it to attract attention to him and his painting. Yesterday he was jailed, charged with breaking and entering and damaging a work of art. Picasso himself said he had no desire to press charges but they were filed anyway by the local prosecutor.

## U.S. Fighting Judge's Curb On Congress

By Sanford J. Ungar

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (WP).—A congressional committee report is "inimical" to any judicial inquiry into its contents, the Justice Department contended yesterday.

The brief, signed by Acting Assistant Attorney General John F. Doherty and three other Justice Department lawyers, accused Judge Gesell of "crossing the threshold" of the constitutional separation of powers.

In an opinion that drew strong comment from all directions last week, Judge Gesell enjoined the public printer and the superintendent of documents from circulating, except in the Congressional Record, a survey of campus speakers prepared by the House Internal Security Committee.

The Justice Department asked the Appeals Court to act on the case before Congress returns Nov. 16 from a campaign recess.

The brief contended that the speech-and-debate clause of the Constitution and the doctrine of separation of powers "prohibit judicial interference" with such a committee report.

It also objected that the list of speakers is not a "blacklist," as contended by the American Civil Liberties Union, which sued to prevent its publication, and by Judge Gesell.

Furthermore, the Justice Department protested that a congressional committee need not "demonstrate a legislative purpose" before printing a report. Judge Gesell, in an action believed to be the first of its kind in American history, had prevented the report's publication in part because he found it had "no relationship to any existing or future legislative purpose."

Citing Supreme Court and Appeals Court cases as far back as 1880, the Justice Department argued that a federal District Court judge should not even have accepted jurisdiction in the case.

"If a committee of Congress exceeds appropriate bounds of propriety," it said, "that is a matter for the Congress to deal with and, ultimately, for the electorate to pass on, not the judiciary."

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## Air Force Boast Revives Issue Of U.S. First-Strike Capability

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (WP).—The Air Force unwittingly has resurrected the argument over whether America is undermining arms control efforts by building the MIRV missile.

It did this by bragging that its new Minuteman-3 missile—with a MIRV warhead of several H-bombs—could destroy "the long-range weapons of the enemy."

Sen. Edward Brooke, R., Mass., on the basis of that statement, is demanding to know whether the Pentagon is contradicting the administration's proclaimed policy by building "first-strike" ICBMs.

"Balance of Terror" Such a weapon, arms specialists argue, would destabilize the present "balance of terror" between America and Russia, because each side would then think it necessary to launch its missiles in a crisis before MIRV warheads destroyed them in their silos.

Sen. Brooke, in explaining the letter he sent to the Pentagon this week, said the Air Force statements on Minuteman-3 "appear to contradict the policy guidelines of the President and secretary of defense—both of whom have stressed that the United States will not pursue counter-force MIRV capabilities, which the Soviet Union might interpret as having a first-strike potential."

A counter-force weapon is one that could knock out an intercontinental missile buried underground. Defense Secretary Melvin Laird has put the Soviet SS-9 missile in this category. And the recent statement by Gen. John Ryan, Air Force chief of staff, seems to credit the Minuteman-3 with similar capability.

"This missile," Gen. Ryan said, "is designed to destroy the long-range weapons of the enemy."

While the expressed Air Force intent is to use Minuteman-3 in a second strike, if the missile has the ability to destroy a hardened ICBM, Russian military planners might well assume posed a first-strike threat to ICBM force.

"It is essential to the long-term security of the United States to the success of the SALT Arms Limitation Talks that it be no ambiguity regarding United States commitment to exclusively second-strike deterrence," Sen. Brooke said.

A second-strike strategy amounts to firing missiles only after being attacked. U.S. leaders have stated that the United States built a missile force that could survive a first strike and still have enough weapons left over to destroy the enemy's country.

It is to have so much retaliatory power that a would-be aggressor would decide against attacking the first place.

U.K. Soccer Star To Be Subject of Arthritis Study

LEEDS, England, Nov. 3 (AP).—The soccer stars of Leeds United are guinea pigs in a project combat arthritis.

Over the next two years, a team of specialists at Leeds University will make regular tests on the joints of Billy Bremner, E. Cooper, Allan Clarke and 20 others, some of the greatest in British soccer.

The specialists will record amount of pressure put on players' joints and the degree of lubrication in the joints.

The doctors reason that as players' joints are subject to suddenly heavy strains and it is not can be learned from them.

Verna Wright, professor rheumatology at Leeds University who heads the project, says key to discovering more arthritis lies in the lubrication of the joints by what is medically as synovial fluid.

12% Rise Avert Strike in Germany By Metalworkers

STUTTGART, Nov. 3 (AP).—Leaders of the Baden-Württemberg metalworkers union settled with employers for a percent wage rise, averting a strike.

Last-minute negotiations of agreement, covering about 11 million workers in the major industrial areas in this area, were by the Premier of Baden-Württemberg, Hans Filbinger.

The workers had voted unanimously for a strike after employers turned down a proposal for a 12 percent rise in wages.

A spokesman for the union said the new mediation agreed when fringe benefits were included, was higher than the proposal turned down by industry.

## Foreign Service In U.S. Resumes Drive for Union

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (NYT).—After a year of relative quiet, a group of reformers in the State Department has revived efforts to unionize the career diplomatic service.

The idea is revolutionary for the State Department, which has long been a bastion of non-unionism.

Deputy Under Secretary William B. Macomber Jr. has declared in a notice to all employees that the use of collective bargaining is precluded because an "intimate relationship must be maintained between the President, the Secretary of State and the personnel who are entrusted with the execution of U.S. foreign policy."

Last week, however, the American Foreign Service Association presented to Mr. Macomber demands that would make it the sole bargaining agent for the Foreign Service on terms and conditions of employment, except for wages. The association is not seeking authority to call strikes.

Sources said negotiations were taking place.

## Canada Tightens South Africa Ban

OTTAWA, Nov. 3 (AP).—Canada tightened its ban on arms sales to South Africa yesterday, complying with the latest and toughest stand of the United Nations Security Council.

External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp told the Commons that no vehicles or equipment used for military or related activity, or spare parts for such equipment, will any longer be exported to South Africa from Canada.

## Ship Hijacker Escapes With GI In Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, Nov. 3 (UPI).—One of two Americans held in Cambodia for the hijacking of the American munitions ship Columbia Eagle last March escaped from custody in a downtown hotel Thursday, government officials disclosed today.

They said the hijacker, Clyde McKay, 26, of San Diego, Calif., made his break with Parry Dwayne Humphrey, 23, of Ventura, Calif., a U.S. deserter in Thailand. Humphrey was being held for trying to run guns to the Communists in northern Cambodia.

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They said the hijacker, Clyde McKay, 26, of San Diego, Calif., made his break with Parry Dwayne Humphrey, 23, of Ventura, Calif., a U.S. deserter in Thailand. Humphrey was being held for trying to run guns to the Communists in northern Cambodia.

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## 1st SALT Working Session Called 'Serious, Constructive'

By Bernard Gwertzman  
 WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (UPI)—The first session of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) between the United States and the Soviet Union was called "serious, constructive" by both sides.

## Biologist Robert Lynd Dead at 78

YORK, Nov. 3 (UPI)—Robert Lynd, 78, a founding father of modern American sociology, died today of a heart attack. He was a co-author with his wife, Maud, of "Middletown in Transition" and "Middletown in Transition: A Study in Modern Mass Culture." Lynd was a professor of sociology at the University of Chicago. He retired in 1960 after 20 years on the faculty.

## 2 Embassy Aides See 3 Americans Held in Russia

MOSCOW, Nov. 3 (AP)—Two U.S. Embassy aides returned today to Moscow following a meeting with two Army generals held by the Soviet Union since their small plane flew across the Soviet-Turkish border 13 days ago.

## Ceausescu Begins Talks in Belgrade

BELGRADE, Nov. 3 (Reuters)—President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania began talks today with Yugoslav President Tito in Belgrade. The talks are expected to provide the main topics in the talks, part of a series of regular contacts between the two leaders.

## Airport Spirits Costlier

LONDON, Nov. 3 (UPI)—Duty-free liquor at Heathrow, Gatwick, Prestwick and Stansted airports is going up in price effective immediately by between two shillings and six pence (30 U.S. cents) and four shillings (48 U.S. cents), the British Airports Authority announced last night.

## An Escape Story: Walnuts, Refugees and a Happy Ending

ELK, Austria, Nov. 3 (UPI)—Three Romanian trucks loaded with walnuts, three Romanians hiding beneath the nuts, a fourth bleeding beside the highway and a truck driver shouting "Spies, spies!" at astonished Austrian police.



**SURVIVOR**—Georges Bas, one of the three directors of the "5-7" dancehall that burned Sunday morning, is seen with his wife during an interview yesterday. The other two managers of the club died in the blaze.

## French Seeking to Pinpoint Blame in Blaze Fatal to 144

ST. LAURENT-DU-PONT, France, Nov. 3 (UPI)—Weeping, grief-stricken relatives and friends crowded into the school gymnasium here today among 142 coffins—for a brief memorial to the young people who died in a dance hall fire Sunday.

## Truck Driver Wanted to Kill All of Poles

KARACHI, Nov. 3 (AP)—The Pakistani truck driver charged with running down and killing Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Zygyryd Wolniak at Karachi airport Sunday morning has told police he wanted to kill the entire visiting Polish delegation.

## Czech Envoy Wounds Self for His 'Honor'

ATHENS, Nov. 3 (AP)—Czech Ambassador Pavol Majling was recovering in a hospital today after shooting himself in the mouth yesterday during a "crisis of honor."

## 1st Elected Marxist in West Allende Inaugurated in Chile With a Common Man's Touch

SANTIAGO, Nov. 3 (UPI)—Dr. Salvador Allende took office today as Chile's 23rd president and the first freely elected Marxist president in the Western Hemisphere.

## Soviet Equipment Gone From Cuban Port, U.S. Reports

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Nov. 3 (AP)—A U.S. government spokesman says the Russians have removed all of their equipment from Cienfuegos, a deep-water Cuban port where the administration had charged they were building a submarine base.

## Austria in Move For Diplomatic Ties With Peking

VIENNA, Nov. 3 (UPI)—Neutral Austria today joined the trend of Western nations toward diplomatic recognition of Communist China.

## New prices of the three prestigious cigarettes of the American Tobacco Co.

**Lucky Filter**  
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## Scheel, Poles Begin Talks With Discord

GERMANY, Nov. 3 (Reuters)—The German-Polish talks on the border question are beginning today with a discordant atmosphere.

## U.S. Closing Bases

SANTIAGO, Nov. 3 (UPI)—The United States has ordered the accelerated closing down of U.S. Air Force scientific observation stations in Chile, where Dr. Salvador Allende Gossens, a Marxist, becomes president today.

## Chechs Want Treaty

BONN, Nov. 3 (Reuters)—Czechoslovakia has told West Germany it wants to start negotiations on a treaty between the two countries.

## Allies Meet Schuetz

BERLIN, Nov. 3 (AP)—The allied ambassadors to West Germany met with Mayor Klaus Schuetz tonight, the eve of the resumption of Big Four talks on the future of Berlin.

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## Jane Fonda Accused of Smuggling, Assault

CLEVELAND, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—Actress Jane Fonda was charged tonight with assaulting a customs officer and a policeman and with bringing merchandise illegally into the United States from Canada today.

She had been arrested and handcuffed during an airport scuffle.

The smuggling charge involved drugs—2,000 tablets of dexadrine, compazine and valium—according to customs agents.

Miss Fonda, 32, daughter of Henry Fonda and brother of "Easy Rider" star Peter Fonda, risks a maximum penalty of a five-year prison sentence or a fine of \$10,000 or both on the smuggling charge. The charge of assaulting a federal officer—the customs agent

is punishable by three years in jail, or a \$5,000 fine, or both. These are federal charges.

Assault on a police officer is a city offense, to be tried separately. Miss Fonda was arraigned on the federal charges before U.S. Commissioner Clifford Bruce, who freed her on bail. She was immediately re-arrested by local police, who charged her with assaulting an officer. She was again released on bail.

### Arrived from Toronto

Commissioner Bruce was told that Miss Fonda arrived at the airport early this morning from Toronto.

Customs agents who went through her luggage found 105 vials containing some 2,000 dexadrine, compazine and valium tablets, they said.

Customs officer Edward Matuskak told Miss Fonda she would have to be searched by a woman agent. She asked to be allowed to go to a rest room. When this request was denied, Miss Fonda struck out at Mr. Matuskak, the prosecution said.

Cleveland Patrolman Robert Piper arrived and Miss Fonda began scuffling with both men. Patrolman Piper was said to have been kicked in the leg. The actress was then handcuffed.

A preliminary hearing into the federal charges was scheduled for Monday.

Miss Fonda was reported to have been on her way to a university near here to deliver a speech. She has recently been touring colleges, talking about alleged atrocities by U.S. troops in Southeast Asia.

Miss Fonda was represented today by a Cleveland attorney and by Mark Lane, the liberal lawyer who wrote the book "Ruth to Judgment," a best-selling indictment of the Warren Commission, which investigated the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

### Kent State Rules

#### On Comment Voided

CLEVELAND, Nov. 3 (AP).—A federal judge today overruled a state court restriction against public comment by persons involved in a grand jury probe of violence at Kent State University.

The grand jury indicted 23 persons in connection with campus disorders last May that ended when four students were shot to death and nine others wounded during a confrontation with National Guardsmen.



SHORN—For the first time since his arrest nearly 11 months ago, Charles Manson appeared in court with his hair cut and neatly combed. His off-and-on beard was off again.

### Boeing-747 Loses Wheel, Lands Safely

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3 (AP).—One of the 18 wheels on a Boeing-747 jetliner carrying 162 persons fell off during takeoff here today. But the plane landed safely an hour later.

United Air Lines said there was no damage or injury during the landing. A spokesman said the 180-pound wheel fell into San Francisco Bay while the plane took off on a flight to Honolulu.

## Phnom Penh Hears Cannon In Battle 10 Miles to Northeast

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, Nov. 3 (AP).—Heavy artillery fire reverberated through Phnom Penh today as Cambodian guns sought to break up a North Vietnamese and Viet Cong attack ten miles northeast of the capital.

The North Vietnamese and Viet Cong force cut into a Cambodian patrol pushing out of Preaek Tameak, a village on the east bank of the Mekong River.

A spokesman said there were no reports on casualties or on the strength of the attacking force other than that it was significant.

In South Vietnam, North Vietnamese troops opened fire with machine guns and rifles on a unit of the 55th Infantry Division's 2d Brigade yesterday 38 miles east-northeast of Saigon. One American was killed and two were

wounded in the ten-minute attack. Communist losses were not known. The U.S. Command also reported that an Army UH-1 helicopter crashed yesterday from unknown causes in the Mekong Delta, 122 miles west-southwest of Saigon, killing four Americans.

The crash raised to 7,226 the number of U.S. helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft reported lost from all causes in Indochina in a decade of fighting.

### U.S. Withdrawing Planes

SAIGON, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—A squadron of about 20 planes is to be returned to the United States after four years of snooping over North and South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

The American military command said today that the Saigon-based 690th Tactical Reconnaissance Squadron began its stand-down three days ago, and that the planes and associated equipment will be sent home by the end of the year. Most of the unit's 600 men will be assigned elsewhere in South Vietnam.

The squadron's departure from Vietnam is part of the fifth phase of President Nixon's troop-withdrawal program and marks the steady "Vietnamization" of air operations.

A U.S. Air Force spokesman said Vietnamese pilots flew more strike sorties in the week ending Oct. 29 than American airmen for the first time since 1965.

The South Vietnamese Air Force flew 330 sorties that week, compared with 283 by the Americans, the spokesman said.

## De Gaulle Ave. Near Montreal to Be Laporte Ave.

MONTREAL, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—Avenue Charles de Gaulle, in suburban Chateau

Gay Centre, will be renamed after Pierre Laporte, the Quebec labor minister kidnapped and murdered by the Front for the Liberation of Quebec, a local government spokesman said today.

The street was named after the former French president about ten years ago.



CALLEY IN VIETNAM—1st Lt. William Calley, accused of murdering more than 100 South Vietnamese civilians in the area in 1968, waves from a helicopter in Quang Ngai after an aerial survey of the village.

The command also announced the breaking up of a 210-man mechanized infantry battalion of the 35th Division, which operates on the northwestern approaches to Saigon. Two of the 25th's three brigades and the whole of the 4th Div. are disbanded to provide the bulk of the fifth-phase troop cut, which 344,000 Americans—fewer than at present—will be here at the end of the year.

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American, 38, with 10 years consulting experience, S.L.S. production control systems, value analysis, etc. -wide position in Europe with potential. Have been in U.S. for 5 years but would consider any assignment. To arrange personal interview or resume write: Box 6216, N.Y. 10036, Queen St., London, W.C.2.

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General Manager of U.S. Company in Germany seeks association with growth oriented U.S. Company in Europe. Naturalized U.S. Citizen, BSME, 44, 20 years of broad experience, Problem solver. Profit and marketing oriented. Fluent in English and German. Box D2170, Herald Tribune, Paris.

### TRANSPORTATION EXECUTIVE

Age 32, 14 years STEAMSHIP AIR-FREIGHT experience. Presently employed as VP. Linn 624 San Francisco Steamship Airfreight company. Interested similar position Europe. Fluent English, Dutch, German. Resumes upon request. Box D 2,173, Herald, Paris.

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to undertake the coordination and development of revenue and expense budgets, forecasts and profit plans for the expanding European operation. Some experience in modern financial analysis, budgetary control and management reporting is required, not necessarily gained in the automotive industry. Fluency in English is essential.

This is a supervisory position and carries attractive salary, pension plan, leave, car, pleasant working conditions and five-day week. It offers an excellent opportunity for a bright young man to join an expanding finance operation in Europe and the possibility of some travel.

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Please send resume and salary requirements as soon as possible to:

Box 66, Tribune, Mercedes 55, Rome, Italy.

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## Theater

### Bault on

### y: Near

### strophe

mas Quinn Curtiss  
Nov. 3.—Jean-Louis  
Barrault appears to be fir-  
ing the ambition to be a  
Ringing North.  
Two ago, taking over  
the stadium, the Elisee-  
as his headquarters  
his adaptation of  
"Rabais" in  
of a big-top spectacle  
overtones, a sort of  
entertainment. With "Jarry  
sur la Butte" (also at the Elisee-  
as his headquarters)  
of Moliere and  
peaks the circus, for-  
time drawing on the  
the godfather of the

remembered princ-  
his sacrificial drama  
fountainhead of the  
the absurd. Original-  
ed in 1896, it has had  
influence on avant-  
garde to find it is constantly  
may be seen at this  
ant at another Par-  
ter, the Plaisance.  
is a pompous lyse  
is the incarnation of  
cupidity, vanity and  
Ubu has become a  
the language, rather  
in English. Being  
et famous creation,  
important figure in  
ult version in which  
ue buffoonery is as  
by a psychanalyt-  
ic of his creator.  
as a bohemian ec-  
reless individual-  
e 1890s. Barrault has  
extracts from his  
writings with his  
graphy. The object is



Jean-Louis Barrault, left, marionette and André Weber  
in new Barrault production, "Jarry sur la Butte."

to picture at once the man,  
stolid enemy of convention and  
prophet of personal liberty, and  
the world of his fantastic imag-  
ination. Unfortunately, "Bar-  
rault's motives are far more  
clear in the program notes than  
in his production, which  
emerges as a weird, unruly,  
defeating mess of a spec-  
tacle without form or discern-  
ible purpose.

It has a Gogol introduction  
with drum and trumpet and  
barkers bellowing. Thereafter,  
the action jumps all over the  
auditorium—from the central  
circle, where Barrault often  
serves as ringmaster to plat-  
forms behind the audience. The

actors behave as though they  
were in a forest fire rather than  
a play, shouting frantically to  
one another and firing off  
revolvers. At one point a reg-  
iment of gas-masked police  
makes its appearance (with par-  
castic sables about law and  
order from the bystanders)—a  
reference to the student rioting  
of May 1968, which has been  
gratuitously included. As Jarry  
had a schoolboy curiosity about  
Roman orgies, we are treated to  
the sight of Messalina writhing  
in the arms of her lovers with  
Claudius reproving her from  
afar. And there are visits to  
Toulouse-Lautrec brothels, com-  
plete with simulated fornication.  
When the panic is at its  
zenith, one gets the impression  
of viewing, simultaneously, a  
revival of "Hellscape" and  
a stock-company staging of  
"Que Vadis". In the latter  
part, the din subsides somewhat,  
and with skill and crossbones  
plus Gothic crucifix decorating  
the walls, we have Jarry's  
pathetic death in a charity  
clinic. Goethe's last words were  
a cry for more light. Jarry  
passed into the beyond request-  
ing a toothpick.

"Jarry sur la Butte" is design-  
ed as an all-out theatrical cir-  
cus, but it lacks the circus  
showmanship just as it lacks  
the elephants, the Cracker  
Jacks and the pink lemonade.  
Actually, it is a magnified side-  
show with the freaks holding  
the ring for the balance of the  
evening. Its aim obviously has  
been to provide a bawdy, rowdy  
Aristophanes extravaganza, but  
here, too, it fails. The derisive  
humor of Jarry is unable to  
surmount the general confusion.  
The audience, in doubt as when  
to laugh, does not laugh at all.  
Jacques Noël's gaudy costuming  
and scenic elements are ingenious  
and Michel Legrand's musical  
score seeks to lend a helping  
hand, but both text and staging  
are so wanting in control that  
the project jumps the tracks  
and ends in a catastrophic  
smashup.

On Stage in New York  
NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—How  
critics rate new plays:  
"Sunday Dinner," a play by  
Joyce Carol Oates at the Amer-  
ican Place Theater, focuses on  
a set of three elderly brothers  
and two spinster sisters, as-  
sembled after a weekly visit to  
their mother's grave. "To say  
I didn't understand a word of  
it would be untrue," says  
Clives Barnes in The Times. "I  
understand every word. It was  
just what the words were mean-  
ing that skillfully eluded me."  
Associated Press reviewer Wil-  
liam Glover describes it as a  
"strange mirror whirl that  
grows and grows," so that when  
the lights go out, it is "surpris-  
ing to discover that so much  
aberrant meditation has been  
compressed into 70 minutes."  
Under Curt Dempster's direc-  
tion, the cast includes Jacqui-  
line Brooks, Lois Smith and  
Brooks Morton.

## A New Stay-at-Home Mood in Manhattan Society

By Charlotte Curtis

NEW YORK (NYT).—For a  
while, it looked as if what  
New York's chic upper echelons  
call "this new mood" might  
have been nothing more than  
a variation of the old Marie  
Antoinette game: the rich tir-  
ing of their diamonds and—  
strictly for the fun of it—cast-  
ing them aside and dressing  
like the poor. But it goes a lot  
further than that.  
Whether because of the re-  
cession, inflation, Vietnam,  
campus unrest, the desire to get  
closer to nature, a new intro-  
spection or simply boredom  
with the old extravaganzas, a  
new life style is emerging, and  
emerging quickly.

Spaghetti parties for eight  
are replacing formal black-tie  
dinners for 24. Ladies are ef-  
fusive about the "coziness" of  
luncheons in casual clothes at  
home rather than dressed up in  
elegant French restaurants.  
Charity balls are disappearing  
or losing the once-glistening  
names that attracted the crowds.

At the same time, people  
aren't getting dressed up as  
often as they used to. Some of  
the city's most publicized party-  
goers have taken to bridge  
suppers or quiet evenings at the  
neighborhood movies. And after  
years of being visibly out on  
the town, it's suddenly terribly  
chic to stay home.

### 'Small Town'

"It's more like a small  
town," Mrs. Joseph A. Meehan  
said enthusiastically. "People are  
more serious, more down to  
earth. I think we got caught  
up in a lot of trivia and we're  
not going to be bothered any-  
more."

Mrs. Meehan, wife of a stock  
broker, is typical of the new  
life style. Instead of lunching  
out and shopping, she and her  
friends are wearing mostly last  
year's clothes and taking up  
reading or visiting the art  
museums that they couldn't fit  
into last year's frantic party  
schedule.

She says she feels "more seri-  
ous," that she's concerned with  
the election, and that "the  
whole wardrobe thing is dif-  
ferent, to say the least."

"Nobody's spending money—  
especially on clothes," said Mrs.  
Meehan, who isn't exactly wild  
about the mid. "Prices are so  
exorbitantly high everybody's  
being careful, even if they don't  
have to be. I suppose the re-  
cession has something to do  
with it, but I see it more as a  
mood than an economic thing—  
a resistance to trivia."

Mrs. T. Saffern Tuller, wife

### Byzantine Ship

ATHENS, Nov. 3 (UPI).—  
Greek archaeologists have com-  
pleted their first underwater  
exploration in Greece, bringing  
up the cargo of a Byzantine  
ship which sank in the north  
Aegean Sea eight centuries ago.  
More than 1,200 plates and  
vases were brought to the sur-  
face, director of antiquities  
Nikolaos Yalouris announced  
today.

Byzantine Ship

"Not Now, Darling," directed  
by George Abbott, starring  
British comedian Norman Wisdom,  
is a sex farce described by its  
authors Ray Cooney and John  
Chapman as a "romp." But it's  
not, says Olive Barnes. "It's not  
even a play." As for the lead,  
Mr. Wisdom, Barnes writes: "I  
do not find him the slightest  
bit funny." The play is at the  
Brooks Atkinson Theater.

"Light, Lively and Yiddish,"  
at the Belasco Theater, billed as  
a musical in Yiddish, "is actu-  
ally a combination of musical  
playlet and vaudeville." Times-  
man Lewis Funkh says. "It's not  
going to spark a renaissance in  
the American Yiddish theater,  
but it's nice to have around."  
Led by Ben Bonus, the cast in-  
cludes as co-stars Mina Bern,  
Miriam Kressyn and Leon Lieb-  
gold. Eli Rubinstein wrote the  
score.

"We've all changed. That giddy racing around  
is gone. It's a reaction to what's happening. If  
you're giddy now, you're insensitive..."

of an independently wealthy  
golfer, agrees. She said last year  
seemed like "one big thing after  
another." And that this season  
"people just don't want great  
big smattering parties."

Aside from fashion shows  
(she regularly wears midis),  
and a charity ball or two, Mrs.  
Tuller's party schedule consists  
mostly of intimate dinners for  
four, six or eight. She remem-  
bers only one dinner this fall  
where there were as many as  
14 guests. She likes the new  
mood.

### Eggnog Parties

"I'm having a wonderful time  
with my husband and my dogs,"

she said. "I keep thinking I'll  
start my eggnog parties again,  
but the last one went to 90  
people, and I can't face that."

While charming, Mrs. Tuller's  
eggnog parties were hardly the  
kind of gathering that made  
previous seasons brilliant. Yet it  
looks as if that's just what this  
and future seasons may hold.

Harold Prince, the produc-  
er, and Mrs. Prince had one  
of their usual informal buf-  
fet suppers not along ago.  
Stephen Sondheim was the  
place de resistance, playing and  
singing the score of his new  
musical, "Follies."

But what one guest remem-  
bers with particular pleasure

was the ambience ("It was com-  
fortable and we sat on the  
floor") and the food. The  
Princes served "solid Italian  
stuff" instead of "that rapid  
French food."

If there's one thing rich New  
Yorkers insist they're having  
these days (after years of  
thanking God for those loud  
charity ball orchestras that kept  
them from having to talk), it's  
lots of interesting "mean-  
ingful" conversations.

One socialite remembers  
more analytical political discus-  
sions than usual for an off-year  
election. Mrs. Samuel Peabody,  
who dropped out of the social  
hubbub three years ago to work

in a Harlem drug program, says  
that when she does see friends  
socially the talk often concerns  
the urban crisis. And Mrs. Wil-  
liam Rayner, the decorator, is  
hearing more about the young  
and the drug problem.

"We're all changed," said Mrs.  
Rayner, whose face has ap-  
peared on countless fashion pages.  
"That giddy racing around is  
gone. It's a reaction to what's  
happening. If you're giddy now,  
you're insensitive to the world's  
problems."

And for contrast? Well,  
Raffles and Le Club still get  
their share of what's left of  
the city's diamond brigade. The  
New York City Cultural Coun-  
cil's theater benefit and sup-  
per, which had to turn away  
would-be patrons, was hardly  
underestimated. And nearly 1,000  
people managed to ditch the  
informality thing long enough  
to attend the April in Paris ball  
last week.

## A Writer's Favorite (Greek) Millionaire

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Nov. 3.—Doris Lilly  
knows all about money.  
The author of "How to Marry  
a Millionaire" has also come  
up with "Those Fabulous  
Greeks," a gossip, 363-page  
saga on Onassis, Niarchos and  
Livanos (published by Cowles  
last June).

"I only write about rich men  
because I think they're more in-  
teresting than poor men," Miss  
Lilly said on a recent trip to  
Paris.

Miss Lilly has a king-sized  
sable coat, a Cartier watch,  
king-sized jewelry and king-sized  
Grecian soap in her bathroom.  
She is king-sized herself and  
blonde, with a beauty-cream and  
complexion, wide-set eyes rim-  
med by giant false eyelashes  
and an impeccable nose.

Miss Lilly, a former society  
editor for the Daily Mirror and  
the New York Post, has done  
the rounds of the European  
spas and was one of the golden  
girls on the circuit in the days  
of the golden playboys—such as  
Aly Khan and Porfirio Rubirosa.

Truman Capote, who re-  
portedly chose her as the model for  
Holly Golightly in "Breakfast at  
Tiffany's," encouraged her to  
write "How to Marry a Million-  
aire" and "Cowles asked her to  
track those Greeks." "It took  
two years, two researchers plus  
all my personal recollections,"  
Miss Lilly said. "A lot had been

Author Doris  
Lilly whose  
latest book  
is "Those  
Fabulous  
Greeks."



written about Onassis," she said.  
"There was very little written  
about Niarchos. As for Mr.  
Livanos, nobody knew him. He  
never went out socially. The  
only thing I could find on him  
was the obit in The New York  
Times."

### 50,000 Copies

The book sold more than  
50,000 copies and Look magazine  
paid Miss Lilly \$35,000 for 15,000  
words that appeared in their  
June issue. "Those Fabulous  
Greeks" has also been sold in  
Australia, England, Greece, Den-  
mark, Italy, Ireland and Ger-  
many.

Miss Lilly tells how Onassis  
had to take a job as a dish-  
washer in a Buenos Aires res-

taurant, then as a telephone  
company employee at 25 cents  
an hour when he went to Ar-  
gentina as a young man. How  
Niarchos acquired his tanker  
fleet after World War II. And  
how billionaire Livanos always  
traveled by subway.

But the book is mainly about  
the Onassis-Niarchos rivalry,  
their boats, their billions, their  
women. "Onassis always man-  
aged to look as if he pulled a  
string and his clothes fell on  
him," she wrote. But of Ni-  
archos she said: "His clothes fit  
as though they were pasted to  
his slim body. London tailors  
have seen to that."

Comparing their respective  
yachts: "Even the most demand-  
ing yachtsmen agree that the

graceful, seaworthy Creole under  
full sail compares to Onassis's  
fabulous Christina as a Louis  
XV chair to a Castro Conver-  
tible."

Neither of them tips a lot, but  
waiters have told Miss Lilly that  
Niarchos tips better.

According to Miss Lilly, Ni-  
archos always went to the chic  
places. "But Arli! He always  
wanted to go to some Greek  
restaurant where the food was  
good or they had a new cook  
from Greece or a belly dancer  
from Istanbul."

### Favorite

In private, Miss Lilly confesses  
that her favorite millionaire is  
Onassis. "I met him in Palm  
Beach. He asked me to lunch  
aboard the Christina. I was a  
columnist for the New York  
Post. Onassis," she added, then  
paused, "doesn't mind publicity."  
"Onassis is my favorite be-  
cause he has a great spirit. He  
is fascinating, down to earth.  
He's more like a Macedonian  
Turk. He's a little vulgar, as a  
matter of fact, he's very vul-  
gar. He's a tough little mon-  
key. Sweet. Lots of charm,  
even when he tells traveling  
salesmen's jokes."

"Charming," Miss Lilly ad-  
ded, "absolutely charming. I can  
understand any woman falling  
in love with him."  
Why did Onassis marry Jac-  
queline Kennedy? "Because she  
was more famous than the  
Queen of England," Miss Lilly  
said. "She is Cleopatra."

## Music in London

### 84, Artur Schnabel

### umphs at Gala Concert

By Henry Pleasants

N. Nov. 3.—Artur Schnabel is no stranger to great  
occasions. He is 84. And at that age his every appearance  
takes many—both for him and for his adoring au-  
dience.

Some great occasions are greater than others, and  
a, accustomed as he may be to demonstrations of af-  
d awe, is unlikely to forget last night's gala concert by  
great occasion.



Artur Schnabel

cause he had recently played the Concerto in B flat he  
welcomed it because in this, among all the concertos  
ndard repertoire, he has less to concede to his younger  
among the world's great pianists.

is not another concerto where the composer is so de-  
pon the performers, not so much for technical as for in-  
and structural assistance. First conceived as a symphony,  
ing a concerto only by way of a transitional two-plan-  
to an imperfect, tortured work, monumentally substantial,  
ved in dimensions greater than Brahms, in his twenties,  
die.

he most elusive, the least forthright of concertos, seeming  
be challenging conductor and pianist to come get it, then  
ir alertness, their perception and their ingenuity at every  
its labyrinthine course, and obstructing their progress  
ical booby-traps, artfully planted.

stein, of course, is not to be put off. He has been through  
reds of times, and goes about it as one who knows just  
asures are stored, and the secret of access to each  
er power is the answer, he has it in a degree hardly  
a man of his years. As one of the London critics ob-  
morning, he seemed, at the end, fresh enough to play

was a tremendous and enduring ovation, and I feared  
light respond with Chopin's Polonaise in A flat. He did.

## Living Out in France: 40 Years of Imagination

### on Winroth

1. France, Nov. 3.—  
has a long history  
my to judge by the  
igs on many half-  
adieval houses. One-  
rings, near the 14th-  
k tower, shows two  
bout to tuck into a

v years ago Auxerre  
multiple-choice gas-  
sy on the road be-  
and Lyons. But  
d the Autoroute du  
t been kind to the  
y, only one out-  
aurant remains, al-  
as display mouth-  
ional specialties.  
urant is Au Cerf-  
for 40 years with  
d imagination by  
aque and his wife  
Their young chef,  
eau, worked previ-  
Berkeley in Paris  
t up the high pre-  
s of Au Cerf-Vo-  
nd War II, the co-

cupping Germans reserved the  
restaurant for officers of the  
Wehrmacht. In 1944, when the  
liberating Americans arrived,  
they reserved it for their of-  
ficers. In 1946 the French got  
their restaurant back and  
promptly awarded it a Michelin  
star.

Among the dishes I tried, the  
timbale de champignons au  
Chablis—a tart of mushrooms  
cooked in Chablis, with toma-  
atoes and cream sauce—was  
original and good. But the *pâté  
de saumon*, Paul Bert, a hot  
*pâté* in a pastry shell filled with  
salmon and sole filets surround-  
ed by a stuffing of pike and  
chopped mushrooms napped  
with a sauce hollandaise, was  
a marvel of taste sensations.

The *canezon au ratafia de  
Saint-Bris*, sautéed duckling  
flamed with mare and served  
in a sauce of cream and local  
ratafia (2/3 fresh grape juice  
mixed with 1/3 marc) accom-  
panied by an apple tart, was a  
little too bland and sweet.

On the other hand, the *gour-*

*mand de volaille au Marsala*  
was magnificent. It consisted of  
a roasted chicken leg, boned  
and stuffed with ground veal  
and pork with truffles, served  
in a sauce of Marsala and rais-  
ins and accompanied by spin-  
ach. The whole was harmoni-  
ous and yet set off by contrasts.

The wine cellar is very good  
with a natural preponderance  
of Burgundies, especially Cha-  
blis, at unusually reasonable  
prices. 16 francs (\$2.90) is not  
much for a '68 Chablis Mont-  
main (a first growth) nor is  
20 francs (\$3.65) for '67 Beaune  
Clos des Mouches. The '69 Cu-  
ton goes for 25 francs (\$4.55)  
and '49 Hermitage for 18 francs  
(\$3.25).

### Chocolate Snails

There are two other establish-  
ments well worth visiting.  
Goussard's has delicious candy  
and pastry. The chocolate  
snails filled with almond *praliné*  
and the chocolate truffles with  
a stuffing of grapes soaked in  
rum vie with the *cerises d'Aux-  
erre* (cherry paste with kirsch).

the *sablés aux amandes* (butter  
cookies with almonds) and the  
*tarte hollandaise*, a multi-person  
pastry cake filled with a cream  
of almond paste and topped with  
a macaroon glazing.

In a simpler if equally tempt-  
ing vein are the *gougères* (puff  
pastries made with Gruyère),  
cheese tart, *pâté bourguignon*,  
a sausage shell and its cousin,  
a *sauzon* au *bricote* (garlic  
sausage baked in an unsweeten-  
ed *bricote*) in Fottoux's bakery,  
where you can also get sour-  
dough bread baked in a wood-  
fired oven.

\*\*\*  
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but you can  
make it bigger

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too much of a good thing.

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## Red China and the World

Red China seems at last to be emerging from the grim narcissism of its Cultural Revolution and looking abroad. The long negotiations with Canada over diplomatic recognition—which at one time appeared to have reached an impasse—ended successfully, and were followed (quite coincidentally, Ottawa gave assurance) by a very large wheat purchase agreement that will certainly give pleasure to Canada's unhappy prairie provinces and more food to the Chinese people. Italy's discussions of the recognition question seem about to be resolved, and it is said that Peking is now showing greater interest in membership in the United Nations.

There are new evidences, too, of Chinese activity in the Middle East and Africa—which may not be viewed with the same world complacency as the diplomatic activity aforesaid. The colossus is stirring.

In this, the role of the United States necessarily is unclear. President Nixon has affirmed a continuing willingness to talk to Red China, but it was noted that he has made no new overtures toward Red Chinese entry into the UN. It would be premature, however, to blame Washington for this apparently equivocal stance. The question of Sino-American relations is a tangled one, quite apart from ideological considerations.

It is quite possible that Peking considers the United States too valuable as an enemy to consider more friendly associations—

except, possibly, in such fringe areas as the Warsaw talks. Mao needs a foreign foe, and the Soviet Union is too dangerous, too close, to serve mere propaganda purposes. Also, Peking's assertion of leadership in the Third World can be served better by denunciations of "American imperialism" than by concentrating on Moscow's brand.

Beyond that intangible lies the very concrete and thorny problem of Taiwan. Red China has never budged an inch from its position that formal relations with Nationalist China preclude formal relations with Peking. And while it is conceivable—just conceivable—that Chiang Kai-shek might submerge his dream of a return to power on the mainland in some realistic two-Chinas policy, will Mao ever do so? Certainly the United States cannot abandon Taiwan, a highly visible little state.

This situation creates an enormous complexity for those members of the UN who would like to see—as is only logical—both Chinas seated in the world organization. It does not, however, prevent the United States from exploring, in Warsaw or elsewhere, the possibilities of greater cooperation with Red China in activities in which their interests do not clash directly—including nuclear armaments, or even in the establishment of some new status for South-east Asia. Such initially limited objectives would appear to hold greater promise than American initiatives for recognition of or UN membership for the Mao regime.

## The Tories' Defense Stance: Short on Substance

The defense paper of Britain's new Conservative government is more interesting for its symbolism than its substance. The substance, in fact, is pretty thin. For some time now, no British government has felt up to calling upon its citizenry to support a level of defense spending commensurate with the level of political uncertainty prevalent in the old outposts of Empire. Instead, as is well known, London has steadily turned over its erstwhile cares to the United States. So it is that the Tories list as their first defense objective "to enable Britain to resume within her resources a proper share of responsibility for the preservation of peace and stability in the world." That Prime Minister Heath can so slickly characterize Britain's effort as its "proper share" is understandable, though, of course, quite arbitrary. Americans must envy a country which can make defense decisions with that degree of self-assurance and ease, and leave behind a mark no deeper than the scratch of an afternoon's parliamentary debate.

As for symbolism, the Heath government, having conducted a "searching and critical" review, announces that "NATO remains the first priority—a conclusion with all the impact of a fourth-round punch by Jerry Quarry. To support this priority, the Tories propose a few lesser shuffles of men and equipment: the raising of 10,000 more 'reserves' (to police Northern Ireland?), the

purchase of one kind of Jaguar airplane rather than another kind, and so on. If the British think this is the kind of performance that can appease American critics of Europe's lagging self-defense, then they have a good bit to learn. To be sure, West Germany must carry the larger part of any extra European burden. The British know this; they count on it to draw fire away from themselves. But the fact remains: they are not, by American lights, doing their share.

As they promised they would, the Tories reversed the Labor decision to withdraw all forces east of Suez. They will keep certain units at Malaysia and Singapore after all. The question is, however, if those units will not be so few as to nullify the purpose for which they are supposedly being kept in place. Meanwhile, Britain announces that it will transform its treaty commitment to defend Malaysia and Singapore into merely an obligation to engage in regional consultations should a danger arise. Again, Americans have cause to envy their British allies: How pleasant it would be if the United States could with similar ease and dispatch redraw its commitments to the shape of its current budgetary inclinations. It can't unfortunately, for the reason that, unlike Britain, the United States doesn't have anybody who will feel under some pressure to pick up the pieces it drops.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Cardinal Cushing

In the spirit of Pope John XXIII, Cardinal Cushing was an ecumenist who dealt with people rather than with the niceties of theology. Thus, in appealing for brotherhood, he preached in Protestant pulpits, visited a Masonic lodge and Jewish congregations, firm in the conviction that most people "may not be too well informed on faith, but they loved God."

His closeness to the Kennedy family gave the whole country occasion to warm itself in the rugged simplicity and directness of his personality. He delivered the invocation at John F. Kennedy's inauguration; three

years later it was his task to help console the President's family after the assassination. Sometimes the cardinal shocked his friends, as in his endorsement of the John Birch Society a few years ago, but in such matters as interfaith understanding he displayed a genuine largeness of spirit and temper.

His personal style of hominess and humility was that of a shepherd who cared for the day-to-day concerns of his flock. In that respect he was a people's prince of the Church.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### The Attack at San Jose

Reports of the stoning of President Nixon strike a chill note on this side of the Atlantic, as does his grim promise to retaliate by "taking the gloves off," whatever that may mean. Democracy cannot function, let alone flourish, in an atmosphere of violence and anger, both of which seem to be escalating in the United States to an alarming degree.

Neither the President nor the Vice-President appears as alarmed about this prospect as he ought to be. The trouble is that in the short term it may serve their interest,

since the more disgraceful the scenes of disorder, the more credibility is lent to the law-and-order theme on which they are campaigning in the midterm congressional elections.

The winning of the election Tuesday, however, will not solve the problem of violence. The Republican party, by exploiting it, may gather more voters in Middle America, but if the price is to alienate the young and the black even further, it will be a Pyrrhic victory. What does it profit a President to gain a few seats in Congress if to do so he sacrifices the unity of the nation?

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

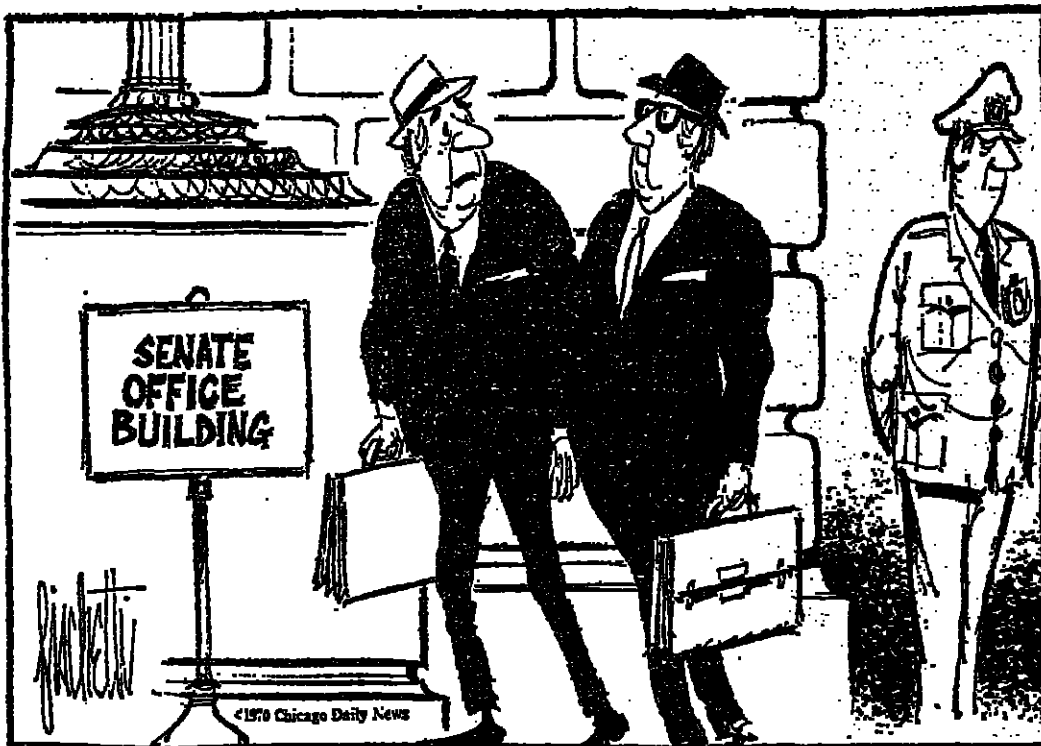
November 4, 1895

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Duke of Marlborough has been resting quietly here. He will return shortly to New York for the rehearsal of the wedding ceremony at St. Thomas' Church. He has given the ushers scarf pins the dual crown set in jewels. The bridesmaids receive brooches set in sapphires. It is reported that Miss Consuelo's dowry may not exceed \$5,000,000.

### Fifty Years Ago

November 4, 1920

NEW YORK.—In a landslide victory, the Republican party swept into place in Washington, with Sen. Harding as President and a substantial majority in both the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Democrats, with the exception of the usual vote in the Southern states, failed to carry a single northern or Eastern state, and only Utah and Nevada in the Far West.



'My Polls Show That Unemployment in My State Will Be Higher by One After Election Day.'

## Oh What a Lovely Campaign

By Haynes Johnson

WASHINGTON.—When the history of the first political campaign of the 70s is written, let one small item be recorded. The President of the United States wore an American flag in his lapel when he appeared before his fellow citizens. It was a reminder that in 1970 the flag had become a symbol of national division instead of unity. This campaign has only deepened those divisions. The evidence is all around us.

● A President faces a hostile crowd and gives the "V" sign with both hands. When the crowd predictably responds with shouts and obscenities, a reporter next to the President hears him say, "That's what they hate to see."

● A Vice-President begins his formal campaign by attacking radical liberal politicians and ends by assailing young demonstrators and saying, "It's time to sweep that kind of garbage out of our society."

● A Democratic gubernatorial candidate, engaged in a tough contest, has campaign literature circulating 1930 pictures of jobless, despairing men with the message, "The Republicans did it then. Don't let them do it again."

● A conservative, with a chance of becoming a senator, has campaign material that addresses itself only to "the patriotic voter of the Republican and Democratic parties."

● An attractive young man from the Southwest, with no prior political background but plenty of ambition plus the help of the media men, smiles candidly and confesses he was wrong when pressed sharply on a point about his tactics. Then he exploded in multimillion-dollar deals. You can afford to take some literary license.

### A Vintage Ugliness

American political campaigns hardly ever have been all-noble, uplifting and virtuous, but this one has been marked by an undertone of ugliness beyond anything since Joseph P. McCarthy era. It has been a political battle of shadows rather than substance, of symbols rather than solid discussion of ideas and issues.

A President who began the year speaking about improving the quality of American life after pledging to "bring us together" has made this election a referendum on violence (after signing, with full fanfare, a major anti-crime bill). He has raised the issue of permissiveness, and like his Vice-President, linked it in purely political terms to the sins of the opposing party (even though young Americans today were raised only during the Lyndon Johnson-John Kennedy years, but the Dwight Eisenhower decade, too). It is an approach that is basically as irrelevant to the reasons for America's problems as the Democratic stance of harking back to woes of the Depression years of the 1930s. The problems are real enough, but the rhetoric is self-defeating.

Seldom have Americans needed more and been offered less. Themes have been essentially negative and aimed at the lowest common denominator. Republicans have appealed to fears of crime and violence. Democrats to fears of depression and joblessness. The rhetoric has been forbidding, and sometimes intimidating. Spiro Agnew speaks of the politics of polarization and the need to divide along ideological lines. Adlai Stevenson's son speaks of his gun collection, his war record, and he, too, wears an American flag in his lapel.

### The Slogan Era

Politicians refer to the past, not the future—to the riots, student disorders, and policy decisions of the '60s. Candidates have allowed themselves to be cynically manipulated by the slick new media men who tell them what to wear, how to cut their hair, how to be sincere, how to be non-confrontational, how to win. Money has been spent more lavishly than ever before, and the television techniques of Madison Avenue dominate the political process. Slogans have been the order of the day. Middle Americans, Silent Majorities, Hard-Boats, Love America or Leave It. Strategy aims at certain elected blocs of voters—Southerners, Midwesterners, whites.

The Democrats are saying now that the 1970 campaign has hit a new low. They are speaking of fears, lies, sneers. But the Democrats have been on the defensive from the beginning. They have been reacting all year to one voice—Spiro Agnew's. And now they are responding to an even stronger one—Richard Nixon's. If Nixon has been the architect of the Republican strategy, as he has personally demonstrated so forcefully these last weeks, Agnew has articulated the themes.

The 1970 campaign really began a year ago when Agnew started speaking out against the "impudent snobs" and the "effete elite." He spoke of "rotten apples" and found a major—and successful—approach in an old issue. Like Southern sheriffs and George Wallace before that, Agnew skillfully exploited the widespread resentment against the nation's mass media, particularly the liberal media. For months he traveled across America refining his message at Republican fund-raising rallies. Then on Sept. 10 he began the formal 1970 campaign.

Agnew launched the campaign in Abraham Lincoln's town of Springfield, Ill. There he made "radical liberals" a new political term. He continued, his rhetoric increasing as he went. In Palm Springs, Calif., two days later, his first definition of a "radical liberal": "A person—usually of the legislative type or in the government—who seems to find a great necessity for applauding our enemies, castigating our friends, running down the processes of our government, attempting to overthrow tradition..."

Five days later, at Saginaw, Mich., his first specific identification of a "radical liberal" by name. The behavior of the noisy dissenters stemmed from the actions of such men as Sen. Philip Hart, who have "condemned a disrespect for law and for American institutions."

### 'Calculated Weakness'

That same day, in Grand Rapids, another theme: a "little band of willful men" in the Senate was guided by a "policy of calculated weakness. They vote to weaken our defenses. They vote to weaken our moral fiber. They vote to weaken the forces of law. They were raised on a book by Dr. Spock, and they're practicing permissive philosophy pervading every policy they espouse."

His campaign reached two heights—or absurd lows—when he spoke at Las Vegas and Wilmington, Del. In Las Vegas he attacked the "creeping permissiveness" of our "drug culture"—but never referred to gambling, liquor or the Nevada show that surrounded him. In Wilmington he spoke out strongly against the liberal Eastern "elite" that looks down its nose at the blue-collar workingman. Agnew was then speaking on behalf of Pierre S. Dupont 4th, graduate of Phillips Exeter Academy, Princeton University, Harvard Law School, and the son of one of the richest families in America. Dupont is running for Congress as a Republican. Extraordinarily, Agnew's remarks went unchallenged. Careful rebuttal has not been a characteristic of this campaign.

Whatever his impact or final influence, Agnew's actions could be dismissed as merely partisan politics. The President's campaign appearances do not fit into that category. He has placed the prestige and dignity of his office squarely out there on the stump with Agnew.

It is hard to recall a time in the history of the presidency when there has been such a spectacle. His first day on the trail set the stage for the others that followed. In New Jersey, demonstrators reportedly were let into the rally. They shouted, and the President used them neatly as foils for his political message. One vote is worth a hundred obscenities. A young man holds up his hand in the "V" sign and the President grasps the fingers with his own hand and asks, "Have you been to Vietnam?" No. "Men are dying in Vietnam so you won't have to go," the President tells him, and repeats it to other audiences across the land. Richard Nixon the politician seeking to win an election and Richard Nixon the President of all the people have never seemed farther apart.

No one can say with any certainty at this writing whether the President's strategy will pay off politically. But it is fair to say that this campaign has opened old wounds and created new ones that go beyond the question of who wins or loses on Election Day, or which party controls the Congress.

Perhaps Eugene McCarthy expressed the situation best. "In a democracy," he said last week, "the language of politics is of very special concern. The theoretical basis of a democracy is that there is in people a sufficient measure of good will so that when they are informed they will make sound political judgments. For this theory to work, there must be a common language. If the language is debased or misused, if the meaning of words is obscure, the basis for common judgment is undermined if not destroyed."

Language, if not the political process itself, certainly has been debased this fall. The real question involves the public's capacity to render rational, unemotional judgment. No one can decipher that riddle yet. We must all wait for the results to be tallied.

And the liberal media, the Radical-Liberal, he shared out billing in the biennial tour of the provinces with that tested favorite of earlier years, Mr. Law-and-Order.

Since neither could exist, were it not for the small but mighty hyphen, it is hardly an exaggeration to suggest that the hyphen was the big winner this year, and maybe the only winner.

Frightening though it may be to contemplate, the entire campaign might have been a wipe-out, so far as literary history is concerned, if the Republican ghostwriters had lost the key that goes...

The great thing about a hyphen—and the source of its increased popularity—is that when one is dropped into place between two words, it establishes a connection in the reader's mind that need not be proved to exist in real life.

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## Origins of the Mideast War

## When It Really Began

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—In all the uproar and strain attending discussion of the Arab-Israeli crisis in the United Nations, glass menagerie, few debaters were probably even aware of an important anniversary marking the occasion that started the whole affair.

On Nov. 2, 1917, Arthur Balfour, British foreign secretary, wrote a letter to Lord Rothschild which came to be known as the "Balfour Declaration" and which was adopted as policy by the British government. This stated:

"His Majesty's government view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

The document contained the built-in contradiction that establishment of such a national home, if carried to its logical conclusion, could not help but ultimately prejudice the rights of non-Jewish communities and it allowed each side in the argument that later evolved to cite the declaration in support of its own viewpoint.

By its loose drafting, the Balfour Declaration provided a precedent. One has only to hear arguments concerning the precise meaning of the famous UN Resolution 242, passed after the 1967 war, or legal loopholes in the text of the present cease-fire agreement, to see how dangerous inexactitude may be.

**Balfour's Position**  
There is no doubt that Balfour himself was committed to the Zionist cause. He said after his declaration: "The position of the Jews is unique. For them, race, religion and country are interrelated as they are interrelated in the case of no other country. No other religion and no other country on earth."

But his conceptions were in fact as vague as the statement of his policy. At the peace conference terminating World War I, he argued the principle that Jews should be the most favored nation in Palestine, a former Turkish suzerainty over which Britain was to accept a mandate from the League of Nations.

Balfour and Prime Minister Lloyd

George both wished to see Jewish state in Palestine, former in order to remedy unsatisfactory condition of the world and the latter sentimental reasons plus a fundamentalist interpretation of the Old Testament.

In conversation with W. Churchill, the Zionist leader C. Weizmann, and others on July 1921, Lloyd George and Balfour both said (according to notes at the time) that by the day they always meant an Jewish state.

**Arab Fears Emerge**  
Nevertheless, it soon became apparent that there was opposition many quarters, with most from Arabs who feared they would be disadvantaged. Under a Jewish government their case, to be embraced by Whitehall, the mandate High Commissioner, Jerusalem.

The debate became more heated as Hitler's persecutions great intensified pressures for immigration into the mandated area and a drive purchase of land. Religious and political overtones were a by the spread of Nazi propaganda among Palestinian Moslems.

It thus became inescapable that when the UN adopted a resolution establishing the state of Israel (which was promptly organized by Russia and Arab that war would break out but the rival communities originated by Balfour. This is still going on, although most tardily held in abeyance save guerrilla raids.

Conflict was clearly inevitable from the start because it patently absurd to support benevolent idea of giving one people a "national home" in a where another people was in and at the same time not to "pierce" the latter's rights. But history has a way of brushing bad drafting and imposing on unwelcome theories.

One may only hope by now the world, as it expresses through the UN and special Security Council, will see hazards of long warding, a habit that still persists after years. When the settlement must be hammered out to end tragic war is finally achieved must be written in such a way no more dangerous loophole lead to dangerous misunderstandings and dangerous conflict.

## A Big Year for the -

By David S. Broder

For them to be obeyed there must be a respect for authority—and men in authority who command respect.

There must also be some confidence in the government. Its competence and its goodwill. There must be a sense that the system is equitable, that honest effort will bring reward, if dishonest effort is to merit punishment. There must be enough faith in the future for people to endure frustration, without losing out at the system that administers setbacks to their aspirations. Few of these things are present in America today and virtually none of the missing ingredients were supplied by the rhetoric of the past campaign.

We need to cleanse our minds of what we have been told. I have often found in E. L. Menckens' notebooks the sort of strong acid needed to purge the mental plumb-

ing after a season of exposure to the campaigns.

"The kind of man who the government to adopt a force his ideas," he once wrote. "It is always the kind of man who is a idiot." It is simply a man like any other. In fact of the men composing it are two who are honest and diligent, ten obvious scoundrels poor fish."

You have less than two to clear your mind of such then Congress returns.

## Letters

### The Iron Duke

The scoundrels of "Waterloo" (your review, NYT Oct. 30) may have been guilty of historical errors, but making Wellington a creature of the time of the battle was not one of them. Your reviewer and his authority, Mr. Philippe Brieger (one should perhaps beware of French historians on the subject of British heroes) are contradicted by the standard reference works, which state that Wellington received his dukedom on his return to England after his successful campaign in Spain and southern France, more than a year before

Waterloo. Moreover, he had obviously been awarded ducal titles of Portugal and which would appear to make experts three times wrong.

E. M. B.

Paris.

Under Orders

If President Nixon and Vice President Agnew were under a better job of dividing, we and undermining our nation and undermining our nation.

MARIAN B. Herlihy, Switzerland.

## Herald Tribune

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Israel (air).....	20.00 40.00 80.00	Turkey (air).....	15.00 30.00 60.00
Italy (air).....	15.00 30.00 60.00	U.S.A. (air).....	15.00 30.00 60.00
Japan (air).....	20.00 40.00 80.00	U.S.A. (surface).....	10.00 20.00 40.00
Korea (air).....	15.00 30.00 60.00	U.S.A. (surface).....	10.00 20.00 40.00
Lebanon (air).....	15.00 30.00 60.00	U.S.A. (surface).....	10.00 20.00 40.00
Libya (air).....	15.00 30.00 60.00	U.S.A. (surface).....	10.00 20.00 40.00



## Defenses Turn Industrial in Alsace

By Henry Gimiger

STASBOURG, France, (AP)—Alsace, the most war-ravaged region of France, is building new defenses against a new form of attack from the German side. The new defenses are now on the industrial plants, power stations, and warehouses rising on the eastern plain and along the Rhine. Alsace no longer is the coming of German soldiers; it is the coming of German missiles that is spurring the new defenses.

Three-day tours from Mulhouse in the south to Strasbourg in the north show that few exceptions the pre-war towns, supposed to be safe and unharmed, have disappeared. Fortifications surrounding or dominating river banks are as historical sites.

Signs of Change  
The town of Neuf-Brisach, a desolate east of Colmar, looks as it did when France's famous engineer, Vauban, built it in the 17th century. Today it is also a major Rhine industrial and what directly faces the German town of Altkirch. In the other side are tall chimneys, warehouses, a power plant, and advanced machine-handling containers.

People of Alsace like to see that they are at the heart of the Common Market. A radius of 500 miles around Strasbourg has more than 20 percent of its purchasing power in Alsace. One of the main reasons for this is the industrial investment in French regions. To 10 U.S. concerns, including General Motors, Ford, Chrysler, and others, Alsace is a major industrial area.

Alsace has always been an industrial center as well as a producer of wine, fruit, and vegetables. But many of the industries are dying, and the Alsatians are to replace them to match coming industries across the line.

The identity problems are more apparent than in Alsace. Every day 17,000 workers cross the border to jobs in West German factories, because the French government is not prepared to pay.

Major effect is a labor shortage in Alsace, and workers are being encouraged to migrate from other French regions.

Alsace has another worry: "The day they have a recession in Germany and Switzerland, the French workers will be the first to be let out," an official said, explaining that other foreign workers—Italians, Turks, Greeks and Yugoslavs—have contract guarantees that the French do not.

The goal is to give Alsatians work at home. At the same time, Alsace is relatively low wages are a factor in attracting industry. Most U.S. companies have simply aligned their scales with those prevailing in the area. This has caused disappointment among the labor unions.

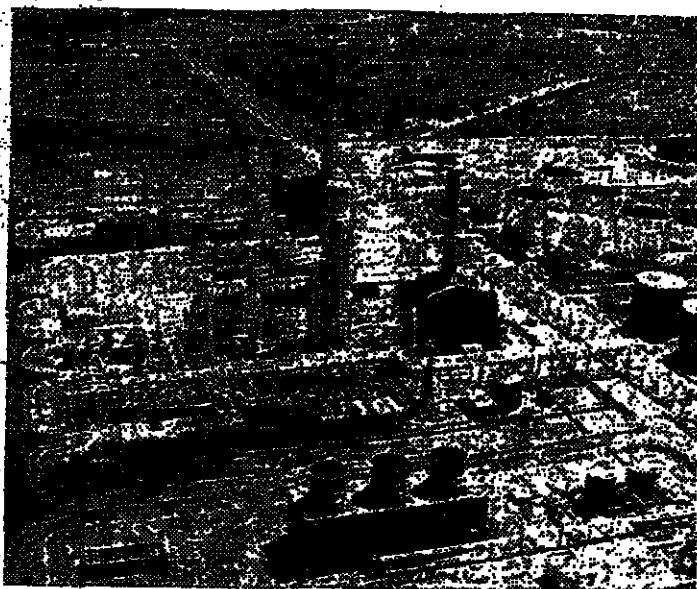
Pay is not the only thing the unions are unhappy about. "Americans have a tendency to engage in a kind of colonization," a union leader said. He asserted that top echelons of management were reserved for foreigners and that contacts between workers and managers were difficult.

He and others were uneasy over the fact that the home offices, and ultimate power, were far away. Most representatives of U.S. concerns said one reason for being in Alsace was that the labor front was calmer than elsewhere.

Some Hostility  
But the unions found many U.S. companies hostile to them. Confirming this, Mayor Joseph Rey of Colmar said that the Timken ball-bearing works had tried to keep unions out but was finally forced to admit them.

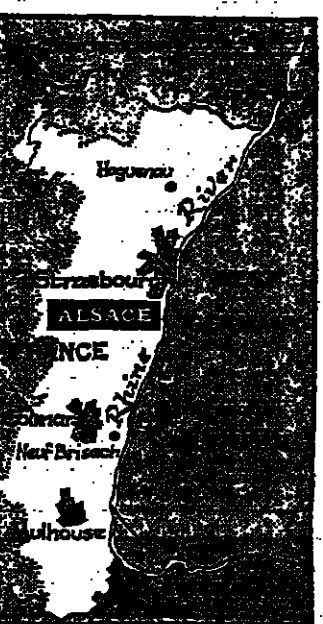
The low wages have also encouraged West German and Swiss businessmen to come to Alsace. Basel is bursting at the seams and has no place to grow except by moving across the river to the industrial zones being built around Mulhouse, which thus serves as a door by which Swiss concerns enter the customs-free Common Market area.

The large number of German plants set up here have caused some murmurs about "a new German invasion." One advantage the Americans have is that they are associated with the military liberation of Alsace in 1945. "These are things you don't forget," a high government official said.



GFP Blanchard

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## LTV Announces Loss; Lockheed Profits Drop

DALLAS, Nov. 3 (Reuters)—LTV-Teneco-Vought Inc. reporting third-quarter loss today, said its earnings performance continues to be adversely affected by high interest costs.

In addition, the still generally soft economy, aggravated by the auto strike, has hurt steel shipments, it said, and an anticipated improvement in air travel business did not materialize.

For the quarter, LTV had a loss of \$5.1 million, or \$1.32 a share, and for the nine months the loss was \$9.15 million, including an extraordinary credit of \$8.7 million.

In the 1969 quarter, LTV had a profit of \$77,000 or one cent a share and in the nine months it broke even after an extraordinary charge of \$11.43 million.

Revenue in the 1970 quarter eased 15 percent to \$946.6 million from \$960.9 million. In the nine months, however, revenue was up 4 percent at \$2,855 billion, compared with \$2,744 billion.

LTV also said it is suspending dividend payment on its class AA special stock. Ending this year, it halted payments on its common stock, into which the special stock is convertible at a rate of one share class AA for 0.85 share of common.

LTV said today's action was taken to "provide a consistent dividend policy and to insure no special treatment of one class of common share-holders over another."

Lockheed Aircraft  
NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (NYT)—Earnings at Lockheed Aircraft Corp. were pushed down sharply

by substantially larger aircraft costs, a rise in interest expense, and general and administrative expenditures, it was reported yesterday.

Third-quarter net earnings fell to less than a third of the level in the corresponding three months last year, despite a 22 percent sales gain.

Net earnings for the first nine months came to less than half those of the 1969 period as sales rose 39 percent.

The company explained that expenses charged to the L-1011 TriStar commercial jetliner rose to \$30.2 million in the nine months this year from \$19.9 million as the L-1011 nears its first flight late this month.

Interest expense climbed to \$23.8 million for the nine months from \$8.7 million a year earlier.

Lockheed's backlog on Sept. 27 totaled \$5 billion, just short of the \$5.2 billion of a year earlier. Funded government orders represented less than half the total with commercial orders accounting for 51 percent and foreign orders for 20 percent.

Third Quarter: Revenue (millions)... 565.0 1969 422.0  
Profits (millions)... 2.0 6.2  
Per Share... 0.18 0.55

Nine Months: Revenue (millions)... 1,750.0 1,260.0  
Profits (millions)... 10.3 23.7  
Per Share... 0.91 2.11

International Nickel Co. of Canada raised its regular quarterly dividend and declared an extra year-end payment to shareholders yesterday.

Sales and earnings in the third quarter and first nine months of 1970 reached record levels, reflecting sharply increased shipments of nickel and copper at record prices for both metals.

Inco directors declared a quarterly dividend of 40 cents a share, up from 30 cents, and a year-end extra of 10 cents a share.

Inco reported earnings in the third quarter of \$58.25 million, or 79 cents a share, on sales of \$272.1 million. A comparison with 1969 figures is not meaningful, Inco said, because its major operations in Ontario were closed by a strike for most of the year-earlier quarter. Net income for that quarter was \$16.82 million, or 22 cents a share.

Profit (millions)... 160.66 97.4  
Per Share... 2.16 1.30

Di Giorgio Corp.  
Third Quarter: Revenue (millions)... 105.4 124.6  
Profits (millions)... 7.8 11.9  
Per Share... 0.96 1.47

Nine Months: Revenue (millions)... 358.7 356.8  
Profits (millions)... 20.0 25.8  
Per Share... 2.46 3.17

Green Giant Co.  
Third Quarter: Revenue (millions)... 45.4 42.9  
Profits (millions)... 1.07 0.98  
Per Share... 0.36 0.33

First Half: Revenue (millions)... 85.0 81.7  
Profits (millions)... 2.17 2.09  
Per Share... 0.73 0.70

Grumman Allied Industries Inc.  
Third Quarter: Revenue (millions)... 16.31 17.18  
Profits (millions)... 0.33 0.59  
Per Share... 0.40 0.85

Harco Corp.  
Third Quarter: Revenue (millions)... 97.3 67.5  
Profits (millions)... 4.23 4.53  
Per Share... 0.54 0.60

Nine Months: Revenue (millions)... 202.9 202.4  
Profits (millions)... 11.32 12.81  
Per Share... 1.47 1.65

Leaseway Transportation Corp.  
Third Quarter: Revenue (millions)... 64.4 62.8  
Profits (millions)... 1.31 1.91  
Per Share... 0.32 0.47

Nine Months: Revenue (millions)... 189.1 186.1  
Profits (millions)... 1.59 5.12  
Per Share... 0.39 1.26

Maremont Corp.  
Third Quarter: Revenue (millions)... 197.0 198.7  
Profits (millions)... 58.7 60.7  
Per Share... 0.87 0.6

Nine Months: Revenue (millions)... 173.1 74.4  
Profits (millions)... 2.4 2.07  
Per Share... 0.87 0.71

National Gypsum  
Third Quarter: Revenue (millions)... 111.6 113.8  
Profits (millions)... 4.58 7.33  
Per Share... 0.27 0.44

Nine Months: Revenue (millions)... 300.3 309.0  
Profits (millions)... 71.08 18.41  
Per Share... 0.86 1.11

UAL Inc.  
Third Quarter: Revenue (millions)... 449.8 434.8  
Profits (millions)... 3.51 24.29  
Per Share... 0.15 1.09

Nine Months: Revenue (millions)... 1,201.7 1,173.9  
Profits (millions)... 16.12 41.96  
Per Share... 0.96 1.81

United Brands Co.  
Third Quarter: Revenue (millions)... 385.9 359.7  
Profits (millions)... 0.4 2.5  
Per Share... 0.04 0.26

Nine Months: Revenue (millions)... 1,105.7 1,067.8  
Profits (millions)... 7.95 23.8  
Per Share... 0.71 1.89

## Wall Street Prices Rally Sharply

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (NYT)—While voters went to the polls today, the New York Stock Exchange finally cast a ballot for itself. Wall Street analysts had expected another session of fence-grabbing by the market, at least until a tabulation of the midterm election results might shed some light upon the future course of economic policies.

Far from it. The Dow Jones industrial average, lately given to daily variations of 2 or 3 points, boomed ahead by 10.06 to finish at 789.07. It ranked as the best gain since an advance of 10.54 on Oct. 5.

Blue chip stocks, including strike-bound General Motors, led the market higher along a broad front. General Motors, now in the eighth week of a work stoppage whose impact is rippling across the business scene, proved a bulwark of strength, gaining 1 3/4 at 73 3/8.

Du Pont, a favorite among mutual-fund portfolio purchases in the third quarter, rose 2 3/8 to 131. "Buy the big companies," that was the message the stock tape seemed to be tapping out today.

Most U.S. commodity markets were closed yesterday. Election Day, as were major banks across the country.

American Telephone, the world's biggest utility, climbed to 44 3/4, thereby registering its largest gain in many sessions.

General Electric, the largest producer of electrical equipment, moved up 1 3/8 to 87 after setting a 1970 high, one of 38 highs, against only 9 lows, and one of 394 advancing issues, against 285 declines.

A number of factors, some based upon hopes, fell into gear to move the market briskly ahead in today's rather surprising surge.

Much Conjecture  
There was conjecture that a speed-up in the negotiating pace might bring contract peace between GM and the United Automobile Workers. Rumors also continued that the Federal Reserve Board might lower the discount rate—now 6 percent—which it charges on loans to member commercial banks.

In terms of specific developments, short-term interest rates have come down sharply in recent weeks, reflecting both a slowdown in business borrowing and an increase in money supply by the Fed.

Chrysler, up 2 to 27 1/4, and Ford, up 3/4 to 50 1/2, rounded out a day of gains for the "Big Three" automakers.

So uniform was the market's advance that only three of the 30 Dow industrials showed a decline. Slipping by fractions were United Aircraft, International Paper and Owens-Illinois.

Computer-oriented issues, however, were among the losers. Telex, the most active stock, fell 1 7/8 to 27 5/8. Memorex dropped 2 1/4 to 83 and International Business Machines declined 3 5/8 to 296 1/8.

Studebaker, Cerro Plan Tie  
NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (Reuters)—Studebaker-Worthington and Cerro Corp. today announced plans to merge. The move would catapult the new company into the ranks of the hundred largest U.S. industrial corporations.

Under the proposed terms, Studebaker-Worthington will offer to purchase 3.25 million Cerro shares, about 40 percent, and will reserve the right to purchase an additional 3.65 million, or 48 percent, of the shares.

In exchange, it will offer a 9 percent subordinated non-convertible debenture due 1986 in the ratio of \$23 principal amount of debentures for each Cerro share.

Each Cerro share not exchanged for debentures would be converted into 0.475 share of Studebaker-Worthington common stock. Based on today's closing price of \$49.50, the 40 percent purchase would cost \$76.41 million and a subsequent 45 percent, \$55.85 million.

The companies said the proposed transaction is subject to the approval of directors and stockholders of both companies, definitive agreements, and other conditions.

In Washington, the Justice Department said it is "studying" the merger plan.

Subject to the transaction being completed, Studebaker's board plans to increase the common stock quarterly dividend to 37 1/2 cents from 25 cents a share, subject to future earnings, financial position and cash requirements of the company.

The merger would result in a concern with annual sales exceeding \$1.35 billion.

## Holiday Closings

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## K. Reserve Rises by \$10 Million

DON, Nov. 3 (AP)—Britain's reserves of gold and convertible currency backing the pound sterling last month by \$20 million, the government announced today.

Reserves have now shown an increase for 12 of the last 14 months, having fallen a combined total in August and September.

The government said the reserves stood at \$11.4 billion (\$2.73 billion) 31.

Rate Impact  
The sources said reductions in international interest rates, particularly in the sterling market, helped pull the pound up and swell the reserves.

October increase was the monthly boost in Britain's reserves since the pound was devalued in November, 1967. The devaluation had gained 153 hat month.

The relatively large increase in the reserves appeared to the fact that Britain's repayments of foreign currency in October. These debts ally the largest single item in the current account.

Debt Outstanding  
The total is still more than to repay in foreign debt in the rubble defense of a prior to devaluation.

erve total is still below billion level when the five government gained June.

al markets were hoping for a set of figures today, are pleased by any increase and sterling's dollar rate by five points to close at 166 1/2.

to Get U.K. Firm  
ORD, Conn., Nov. 3 (Reuters)—Gover Press Ltd., based publisher of many books, Terms were not disclosed expects fiscal 1971 of \$1 million.

## Irish Banks Face Big Test On Opening Day, Nov. 17

By Hugh G. Smith

DUBLIN, Nov. 3 (NYT)—The Irish banks, slowly recovering from a six-month strike, still face a severe test Nov. 17 when they finally open their doors to the public.

In 1966, when a previous bank strike lasting some 12 weeks took place, the banks went through the same struggle of clearing the backlog, but nowhere as severe as this time. When the stoppage began May 7, there were about \$500 million in checks in the Central Clearance House choking the entire system as a result of the go-

slow policy of the 6,800 workers during March and April. Robert F. Brennan, secretary of the Banks Standing Committee, said that "it would be suicidal to open our doors to the public until we are certain all this backlog is cleared."

The committee has recommended "a delayed value system" under which all checks written during the six months closure will be credited or debited not immediately, but upon a date "several weeks after the opening" and yet to be determined.

This should effectively short-circuit customers who want to get ahead of everybody on opening day to cover checks they wrote during the shutdown.

"We have agreed to extend the validity of all checks, and the English and Scottish banks have agreed to do the same," Mr. Brennan said. "The old idea in this country that a check becomes 'stale' and cannot be cashed after six months is out. Even the courts have accepted that a check up to 12 months old should be valid."

This seems reasonable particularly in Ireland where some of our farmers are inclined to hold on to checks well over six months.

Even after the banks are opened, they will for several weeks, only stay open from 10 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. As the picture looks now, it will be well into 1971 before the banks here will be back to normal—if ever.

The Irish banks have lost a great deal of business as the result of the strike. According to the latest quarterly report issued by the central bank authorities, between April and August there was a substantial gain of 254 million in domestic current and deposit accounts with the non-associated banks.

The main non-associated banks that benefited by this increased business were the Bank of America, First National City Bank, and to a lesser extent the Canadian-owned Bank of Nova Scotia, all of which now have branches in Dublin, plus several British merchant banks.

Amoco Finds Oil Off Norwegian Coast  
OSLO, Nov. 3 (Reuters)—The Amoco-Norwegian Oil Co. group made an oil find in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea which tested at 3,600 barrels a day of low-sulphur crude, the Norwegian Industries Ministry said yesterday.

The find, called Tor-Jield, is located southwest of Stavanger, close to the Phillips Petroleum Ekofisk discovery earlier this year. The ministry said results so far are encouraging but more wells will have to be drilled and tested before it can be established whether the new field is commercially exploitable.

## European Firms Set Space Group

PARIS, Nov. 3 (Reuters)—Seven leading European electronics firms have formed a consortium to tender for major world space projects, it was announced here today.

The consortium will bid for contracts to build European and world telecommunications satellites as well as for national space programs, a spokesman for the group said.

Consortium members are: General Electric of Britain; Sté. Nationale Industrielle Aérospatiale and Sté. Aerospatiale de France; Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm and Siemens of West Germany; Etudes Techniques et Constructions Aérospatiales of Belgium; and Selenia of Italy.

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## DIAMONDS

Save 50% on single diamonds direct from the factory at wholesale prices  
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(Continued on next page)

## BP do things Alaska style











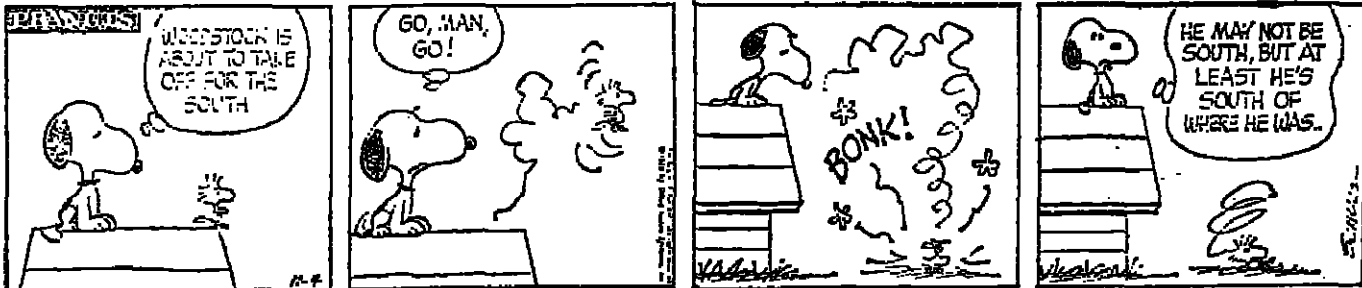


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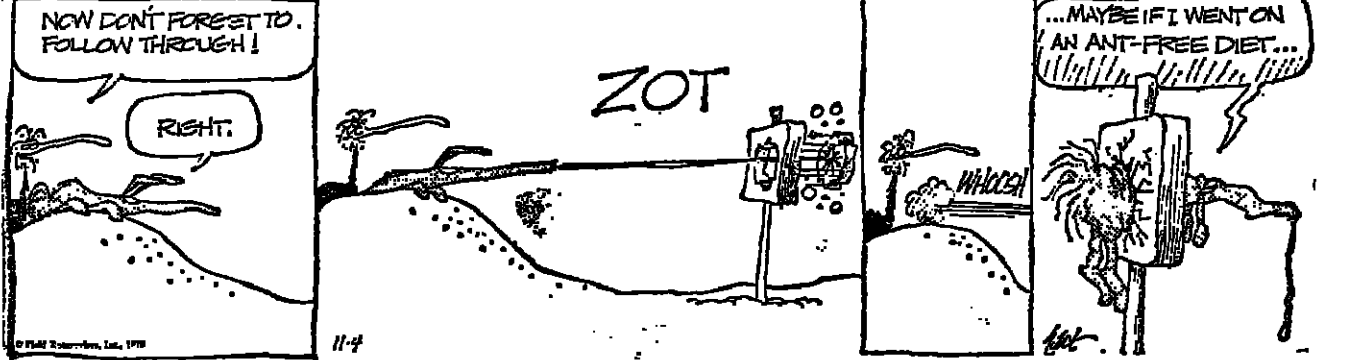
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PEANUTS



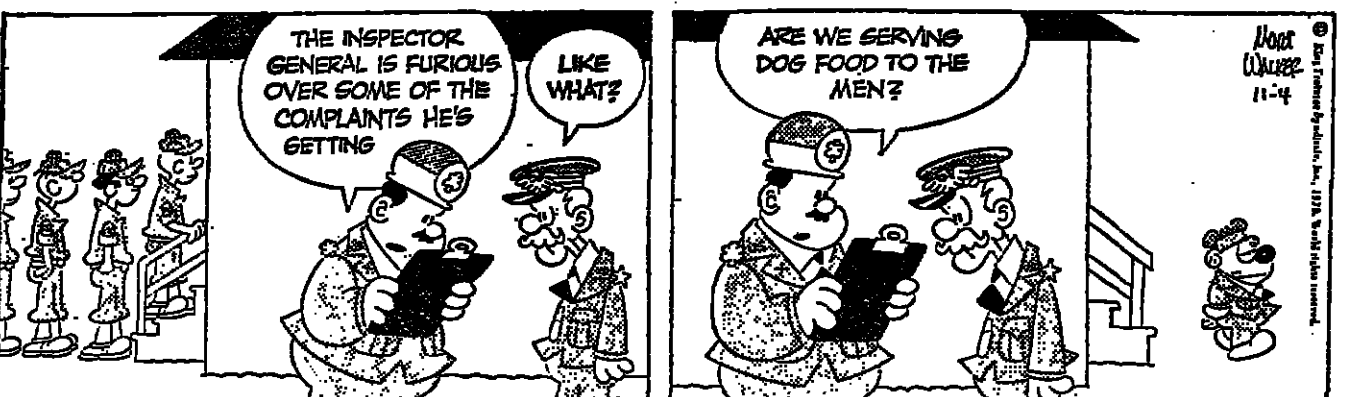
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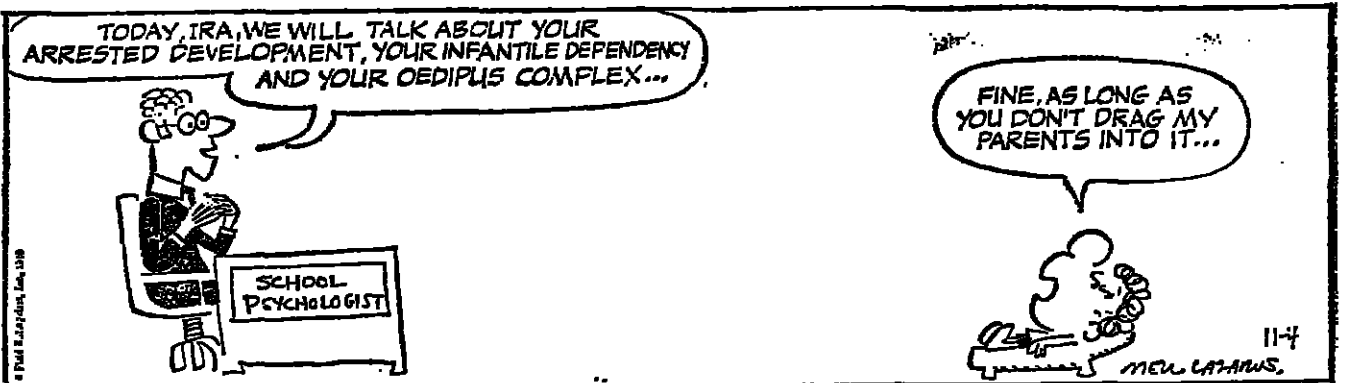
TIL ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



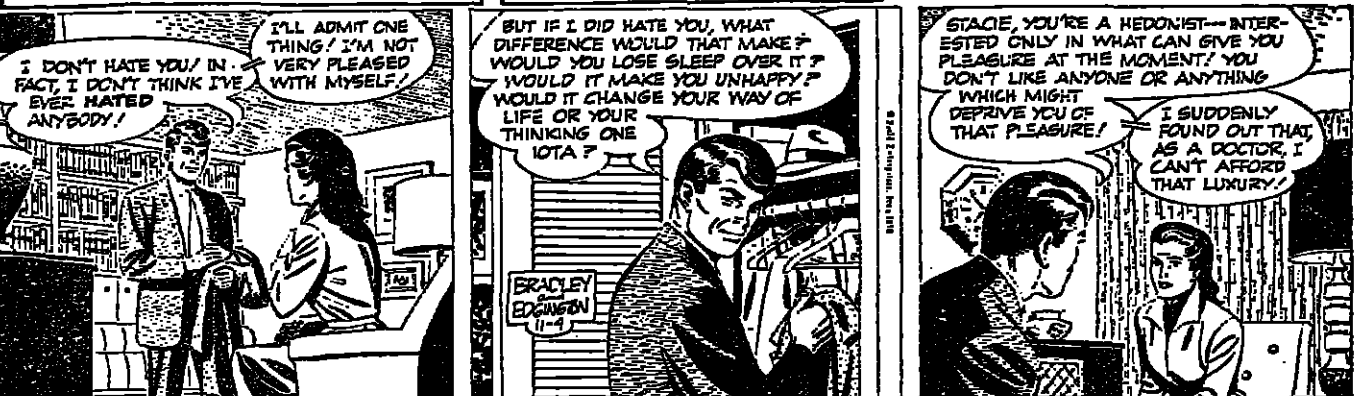
BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South was surprised to hear clubs bid on both sides of him, and when his overall was raised to game, he faced the problem of making ten tricks without much high-card strength. Holding two aces opposite an opening bid, West ventured a double.

When West led the club eight, the declarer had a good idea of the club distribution: it was unlikely that West would have supported clubs holding three small cards in the suit. The diagnosis was confirmed when a club ruff in dummy, a diamond ruff in the closed hand, and another club ruff brought the club king from East.

It was now vital to judge the heart situation, and there was a clue from the bidding. East had begun with one club and held only a three-card suit. It was therefore highly probable that he held at least three hearts—with a doubleton heart and three clubs his opening bid would probably have been one diamond or even one spade.

So South cashed the heart ace and finessed the jack successfully. The king drew the queen, and it was then a simple matter to give up a club trick to East and make ten tricks. After a diamond return from East, he could not score a trick with the spade king in dummy, but had three club tricks, two ruffs in the dummy and five trump tricks in his own hand for a total of ten.

When the hand was replayed, East opened with one diamond. This was a more natural bid than one club, and as events proved, a more successful one.

South overcalled one diamond with two clubs, a questionable decision, and the North-South fit in hearts was never uncovered. West jumped to four diamonds, which ended the bidding, and East did well to make nine tricks for down one.

**NORTH**  
 ♠ K8883  
 ♥ A762  
 ♦ K1072  
 ♣ —

**EAST (D)**  
 ♠ —  
 ♥ QJ4  
 ♦ Q53  
 ♣ Q553  
 ♠ AK5

**SOUTH**  
 ♠ 72  
 ♥ KJ1098  
 ♦ —  
 ♣ QJ10943

Neither side was vulnerable.  
 The bidding:  
 East South West North  
 1 ♣ 1 ♥ 2 ♣ 4 ♥  
 Pass Pass Dbl. Pass  
 Pass Pass  
 West led the club eight.

**Solution to Previous Puzzle**

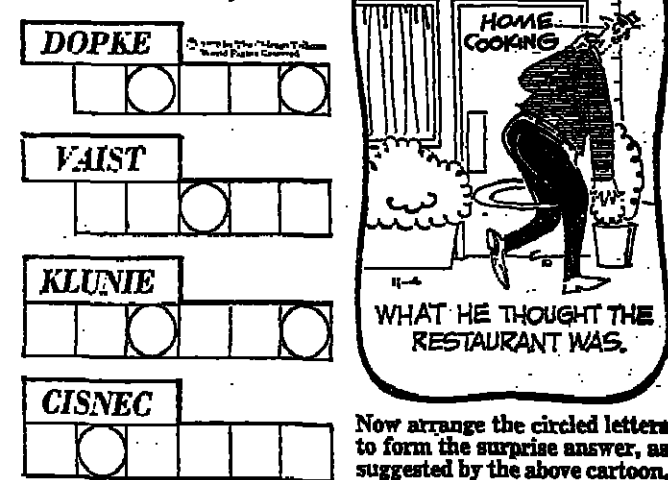
HELP	BLAH	CIRCA
OVIAL	RORY	AREAL
MESA	BARMARKING	
ENTICEMENTS	TOIE	
MOD	ASIE	BEER
ASP	TILIER	SAIAR
LOAR	MOSE	SCAIAC
ARRAIG	SCRATCH	
SATIN	SCAR	LETO
ILKS	HUES	SEV
SACS	ASA	AND
PLU	INTROSPECTS	
LEAD	STRAITE	ALLEE
LEAD	STRAITE	ALLEE
ERROR	PENS	SEYS

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: ICILY KNACK SHOULD MANAGE  
 Answer: What the manicurist wanted to do—NAIL HIM

## BOOKS

## ADDITIONAL DIALOGUE

Letters of Dalton Trumbo, 1942-1962

Edited by Helen Manfull. M. Evans. 576 pp. \$1

Reviewed by John Leonard

ON Page 435 in this collection of witty, angry and revealing letters, Dalton Trumbo is at last prepared to tell the American public what he so honorably refused to tell the House Committee on Un-American Activities 22 years ago, and what he has quite properly refused to divulge to busybodies, loyalty boards and TV talk-show moderators in the interim: "I joined the Communist party in 1943 and left it in 1948 on the ground that I should in the future be far too busy to attend its meetings, which were, in any event, dull beyond description and about as revolutionary in purpose as Wednesday evening testimonial services in the Christian Science church."

After a year in prison for contempt of Congress, blacklisting by Hollywood studios and a brief period of exile in Mexico, he rejoined the party in 1954 as a gesture of support for the California Communist Party convicted under the Smith Act. When the Smith Act convictions were reversed and the defendants freed, he quit the party permanently.

Dalton Trumbo is of course the most publicized of the "Hollywood Ten," who declined to name names and talk about their private political opinions before the committee in October, 1947. Two of the Ten would subsequently star in a pathos with the committee's chairman, J. Parnell Thomas, who was convicted of defrauding the government he strove so mightily to defend against subversive ideas.

Trumbo is the author of one fair novel, "Johnny Got His Gun," and several mediocre ones, a play that failed here and succeeded in London, scores of screenplays, dozens of magazine articles, a pamphlet on behalf of Harry Bridges, and a staggering number of letters to just about everyone from the local plumber to the President of the United States.

Before blacklisting, he was perhaps the best paid scriptwriter in Hollywood, pulling down an average of \$75,000 per picture. During the 13 years of blacklisting, he survived by borrowing from friends and selling treatments under assumed names on the underground market for peanuts. (One of those assumed names was Robert Rich, who won an Oscar for "The Brave One" and wanted to accept it because he didn't exist.) After the blacklist, he is again one of the best-paid scriptwriters in Hollywood, on the basis of such films as "Spartacus," "Exodus" and "Lonely Are the Brave."

His letters add up to a fascinating and idiosyncratic look at two decades of American history during which the movie industry disgraced itself. Indeed, one of his major points is that neither Congress nor the courts blacklisted over 250 Hollywood

writers and actors—who ran the studios. Similarly, Muhammad Ali, deprived of his right to a living for 3 1/2 years, courts, nor will the 66 "Isled recently by HUAC." Incarceration deprived him of chance to talk to congressmen by the Congress, to state boxing commission universities to do cover the Bill of Rights will no to be done overtly. The wood Ten and the other isees were victims of the community, their colleagues dissembler of a gutless ter is that Mr. Trumbo quite loses his sense of—not even when his 11 old daughter is kicked the Campfire Girls beca her father's reputation, e he can't get a passport his own play in Long when Robert Rich Academy Award. Be American original, de from stock that hit 35 years before the Dech of Independence, marz his life to one woman, t letters to his children t parodies of Lord Chest and Vladimir Nabokov, bornly insisting on a pri that costs him hundre thousands of dollars.

One regrets that "Additional Dialogue" isn't a substitute for the autobiography he once contemplated writing. Still must be grateful for the to at least one form of b-isting, and, perhaps, to the most instrumental in end-Ring League, Jr. can u credited with "The Chin Kid" and "M-A-S-H." Cole with "Born Free," Maltz with "Two Miles fter Sara," Michael Wils "Friendly Persuasion," Bridge on the River Kw "Lawrence of Arabia," e let's see if Nat Henoff t-verted to lecture at the verty of Kansas.

Mr. Leonard is a f- for The New York Ti-

## Arts Agen

Rudolf Gamsjäger, six general secretary of the Musverein, has been director of the Vienna Opera, beginning in 1972, to succeed the Heinrich Reif-Gintl. Strohmer, a native o who has been in ministration of the W berg State Theaters in gart since 1957, has dep as Gamsjäger's dep

An exhibition of Polish paintings, sculpture and graphics, sponsored by the International Frankfurt, and being club premises, was inat this week and will be through Nov. 35, from p.m.

## CROSSWORD

By Will

**ACROSS**

1 Barley beads  
 5 Word for some budgets  
 10 Clean the deck  
 14 Bar  
 15 Buffalo of India  
 16 Line-marking material  
 17 Acrobatic  
 18 Arthurian woman  
 20 Pad  
 21 Roman gods  
 23 Advice to Macduff  
 26 Appraise, with  
 27 Rubbish  
 30 Free and clear  
 32 Certain compasses  
 35 Of the shoulder  
 36 Accompany  
 38 Spoons  
 39 Palm fiber  
 40 Tend in a way  
 41 D.D.E.  
 42 Schubert's "kbnig"  
 43 Most wintry  
 44 Bowfin genus

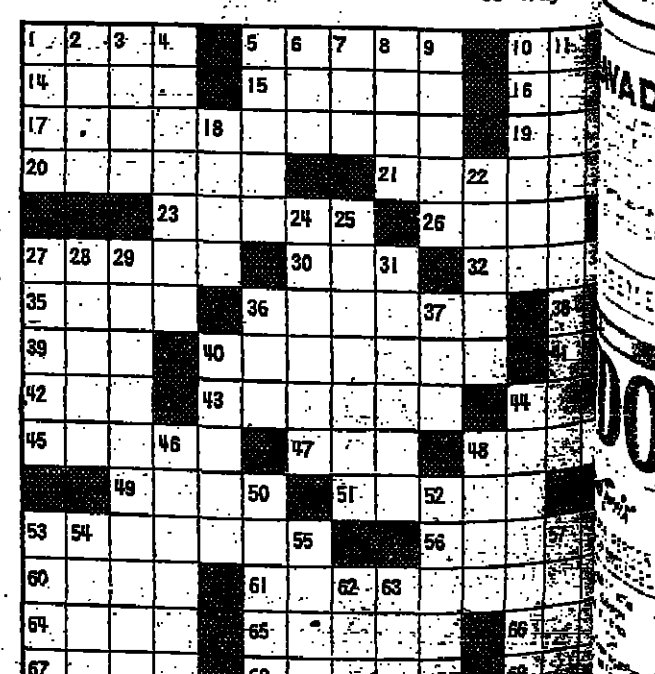
**DOWN**

45 Met again  
 47 Kind of cross  
 48 Scourful look  
 49 Fardion mel  
 51 Pay  
 53 Muckraking articles  
 56 Souls Lat.  
 58 Sandarac tree  
 61 Recoil  
 64 Constituents of modern jam  
 65 Tea fare  
 66 Gardner  
 67 Mad, in Scotland  
 68 Audience reactions, sometimes  
 69 Beginning

**DOWN**

1 Helper: Abbr.  
 2 Stopl  
 3 Insensible  
 4 Brilliant  
 5 Savory  
 6 Dubious initials  
 7 Wildebeest  
 8 Word to a lifeguard  
 9 French heads  
 10 Filmy  
 11 Season

12 Friend  
 13 Garden  
 18 Sincere  
 22 Kind of  
 24 "I'm not interested"  
 25 Time to st over  
 27 Horse op  
 28 Warning  
 29 Rivals the hos shay  
 31 This pay  
 33 Former Jack  
 34 Promise  
 36 Cistern  
 37 Small bit  
 40 Stings  
 44 Resort ne  
 46 Blab to  
 48 In disar  
 50 Horse  
 53 "To own"  
 54 Certain  
 55 Humane  
 57 Old gray  
 58 Asian tre  
 59 Piced of  
 62 Quarrel  
 63 Wayside





## Pittsburgh rescued by Hauratty

**TD Passes  
Cincinnati**

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 3 (UPI).—Hauratty came off the bench to rally the Pittsburgh Steelers to a 21-10 victory over the Cincinnati Bengals in a game of the lead in the American Football Conference Division.

Hauratty, taking over for Terry W. Throckmorton, threw a 13-yard touchdown pass to tight end Den-  
Dene, at 1:08 of the final  
quarter, then drove the Steelers  
to a score on Warren  
Hauratty's two-yard plunge at  
the first time this sea-  
son the Steelers had scored two  
times in a quarter and the  
first time they scored more than  
once in a game.

Hauratty, who was not drafted but  
as a free agent and also  
the Steelers' first touch-  
down passer from halfback Dick  
Dik, losing his sixth  
scored first in the second  
on a two-yard pass from  
arter to Eric Crabtree and  
43-yard field goal by Horst  
nn in the third quarter.

He completed 7 of 11 passes  
yards.  
law, the Steelers' glamour  
No. 1 draft choice, com-  
only four of 12 passes for  
before Hauratty replaced  
away through the third  
Two plays later, John  
fumbled and Ken Riley  
d for the Bengals to set  
elmann's field goal that  
on a 10-7 lead.

while, it looked as if the  
hold up as Hauratty  
hered by a strong pass  
on the first play of the  
arter, he hit Bamankton  
on down nine-yard pass and  
third and 14, he unloaded  
touchdown, Hughes catch-  
ball at the Cincinnati 30  
king clear at the 20.

**NFL Standings**  
American Conference  
Eastern Division  
W L T Pct. PF PA  
Pittsburgh 3 0 0 .750 108 108  
Cincinnati 2 1 0 .667 108 108  
Cleveland 2 1 0 .667 108 108  
Houston 1 2 0 .333 108 108  
San Diego 1 2 0 .333 108 108  
Central Division  
W L T Pct. PF PA  
Oakland 3 0 0 .750 108 108  
Kansas City 2 1 0 .667 108 108  
Denver 2 1 0 .667 108 108  
Minnesota 1 2 0 .333 108 108  
Dallas 1 2 0 .333 108 108  
Western Division  
W L T Pct. PF PA  
Los Angeles 3 0 0 .750 108 108  
San Francisco 2 1 0 .667 108 108  
Seattle 2 1 0 .667 108 108  
Denver 1 2 0 .333 108 108  
Buffalo 1 2 0 .333 108 108

**National Conference**  
Eastern Division  
W L T Pct. PF PA  
New York Jets 3 0 0 .750 108 108  
New England 2 1 0 .667 108 108  
Miami 2 1 0 .667 108 108  
Atlanta 1 2 0 .333 108 108  
Washington 1 2 0 .333 108 108  
Central Division  
W L T Pct. PF PA  
Dallas Cowboys 3 0 0 .750 108 108  
New Orleans 2 1 0 .667 108 108  
San Antonio 2 1 0 .667 108 108  
Houston Oilers 1 2 0 .333 108 108  
Indianapolis 1 2 0 .333 108 108  
Western Division  
W L T Pct. PF PA  
Los Angeles Rams 3 0 0 .750 108 108  
San Francisco 49ers 2 1 0 .667 108 108  
Seattle Seahawks 2 1 0 .667 108 108  
Denver Broncos 1 2 0 .333 108 108  
Buffalo Bills 1 2 0 .333 108 108

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## After Raider Kneed Dawson Double Penalty Hurt Chiefs

By William N. Wallace  
NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (UPI).—The bizarre end to the Oakland-Kansas City 17-17 game on Sunday raised a question about the officiating penalty rule and also about the intent of Ben Davidson and Otis Taylor, the protagonists in the brawling.

Davidson, the 280-pound defensive end of the Raiders, kneed Len Dawson, the Chiefs' quarterback, in the back after Dawson had run to a first down on the Oakland 39-yard line. The Chiefs were ahead, 17-14, with 68 seconds to play.

"I was just touching him down. I didn't know if he fell or someone had tackled him," explained Davidson, the renowned punisher of quarterbacks who once broke Joe Namath's jaw.

The referee, Bob Finley, marked off a penalty against Oakland for piling on by Davidson and Taylor, who were on Dawson's back.

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Ben Davidson

Davidson, the 280-pound defensive end of the Raiders, kneed Len Dawson, the Chiefs' quarterback, in the back after Dawson had run to a first down on the Oakland 39-yard line. The Chiefs were ahead, 17-14, with 68 seconds to play.

"I was just touching him down. I didn't know if he fell or someone had tackled him," explained Davidson, the renowned punisher of quarterbacks who once broke Joe Namath's jaw.

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Raider 14, Finley and the other officials did a lot of consulting. Finley explained:

"A piling-on penalty was called on Oakland. Then Kansas City started the fight. Play was not over until both penalties had been cleared. It was a continuous action foul. I did not know there were two penalties when the ball was moved to the 14. The second penalty had not been reported until after the fight."

The penalties, against Davidson and Taylor, offset each other and nullified the play, Dawson's 19-yard gain. After 1 1/2 minutes of discussion the ball went back to the Oakland 48, and one down later the Chiefs punted to the end zone.

With 46 seconds left, Darle Lamonia completed four passes to the Kansas City 41. With three seconds to play, 43-year-old George Blanda kicked a 43-yard field goal to gain the tie.

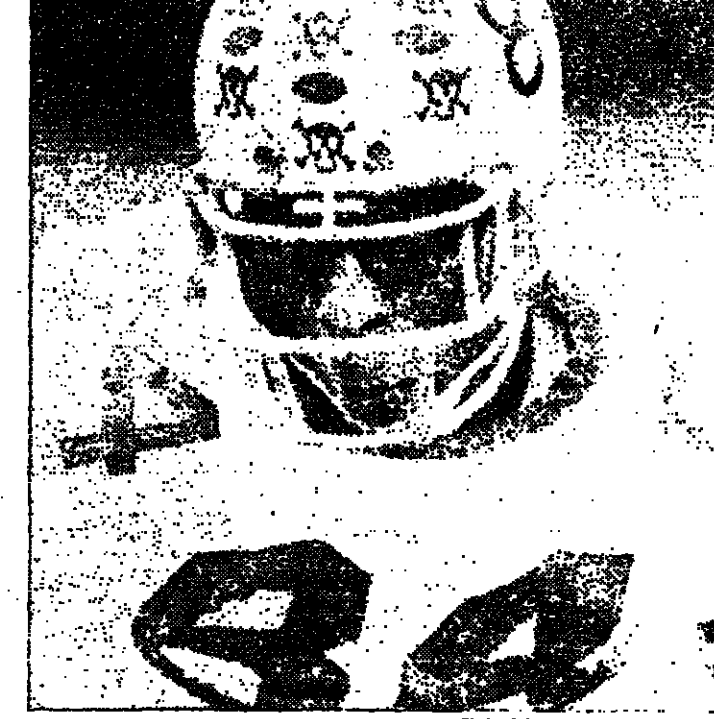
"He (Finley) didn't explain anything," said Hank Stram, the Chiefs' coach. "No one seemed to know what happened. No one explained it to me."

Blanda said: "The game was lost. They got a stupid penalty. All of a sudden we get a tie and we're in first place."

Perhaps the rule is stupid. A crafty player can always start a fight to bring about an offsetting penalty. For example, team "A" intercepts "B's" pass, but on the return "A" is penalized for blocking. So a "B" player starts a fight and is ejected. His penalty offsets the blocking one. "B" retains possession of the football.

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SKULLDUGGERY—Chicago high school player has his helmet decorated with football and skull and crossbone emblems, which coach gives out as merit award.

## Cavaliers Are Dribbling To Unwanted Record

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP).—The New York Knicks were in the midst of their record 18-game winning streak at this time a year ago in the National Basketball Association.

Now the Cleveland Cavaliers are in the midst of setting a league record in reverse. The Cavaliers, who have yet to win, were trounced by the Philadelphia 76ers last night, 141-87. It was Cleveland's 11th straight defeat.

That leaves the Cavaliers only four games shy of the NBA's longest losing streak at the start of a season, 15 by Denver back in Oct.-Dec. of 1949.

And if, perchance, Cleveland lost 18 straight that would erase the all-time longest losing streak of 17, set by San Francisco in 1965 and equaled by San Diego in 1969.

Philadelphia's whopping 54-point margin over Cleveland was the most for the 76ers since a 46-point spread over San Francisco in 1948. The 76ers led by as much as 58 last night.

The expansion Braves shot only 26 percent from the field in the first half as they went without a field goal in the opening four minutes.

Connie Hawkins led the Suns with 29 points and Mike Davis netted 21 for the Braves.

## To Win '74 World Cup England's Ramsey Picks Yugoslavia

LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP).—Sir Alf Ramsey, England soccer team manager, has a surprise tip for the 1974 World Cup—Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslavians failed even to qualify for the 1970 series in Mexico and have won only six of their last 20 international matches.

But Ramsey picks them ahead of world champions Brazil, host country West Germany and such other soccer giants as Russia, Italy and Argentina.

Speaking to newsmen yesterday, he said: "It was surprising that Yugoslavia failed to qualify for the last series. They should do so in 1974 and are a team who could win the competition."

In 1963, Ramsey said England would win at home in 1966. He was right. He said his team would not retain the trophy in Mexico this year, leaning towards Brazil. He was right.

Ramsey always has admired the Yugoslav brand of soccer which has successfully blended the delicate Latin ball-playing technique to the physical style of the British and West German teams.

In the 1968 European championship, Yugoslavia lost to Italy in the Rome final after the first match ended in a tie. England fell to the Slavs in the semifinal. Looking back to last June's tournament in Mexico, Ramsey said Russia was severely penalized in the opening match against Mexico at the Aztec Stadium.

"The referee in the opening match was thrown to the lions, told to impress that no nonsense would be stood for," Ramsey said. "But in that match the Russians—the most correct country we have ever encountered at soccer under my management—had four men booked and the Mexicans one."

Of England's unpopularity in Mexico, Ramsey said: "The Brazilians played three matches in Guadalajara and threw flowers to the locals and brought unsold tickets and gave them away. I would rather England didn't have to win popularity that way."

Ramsey defended his statement that England had nothing to learn from Brazil by saying: "When I said we had nothing to learn from them, I was referring to their ball control and individual skills."

Asked if he thought England could have beaten Brazil had she reached the final, he said: "I don't know. We would have been very tired. The longer we were there the more it affected us."

Looking back to the 1970 competition, Ramsey had another surprise in his choice of player of the tournament. He said: "If I had to name one it would be Brazil's Clodoaldo, although he had a terrible final at which all their team arrived very tired."

"He was not written about like Pele, Tostao and Jairzinho, but he was magnificent. He was mean and hard when it was needed but also showed tremendous skill."

## Garden Proposes Ali-Bonavena, Patterson-Ellis Twinbill

By Dave Anderson  
NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (UPI).—With boxing's appeal enhanced by Muhammad Ali's successful comeback last week, Madison Square Garden is negotiating to display the unrecognized champion against Oscar Bonavena on Dec. 7 in a heavyweight bout that originally had been arranged with Miami Beach as the site.

"We're working on it," Harry Mason, the Garden's boxing director, acknowledged yesterday.

"We should know in about 24 hours," Mason also is attempting to put together another heavyweight match between Floyd Patterson and Jimmy Ellis, possibly as part of a doubleheader with the Ali-Bonavena bout.

All holds a New York license, issued recently following a Federal Court ruling that the State Athletic Commission could not prevent him from competing because of his appeal of a refusal to fight, now awaiting a decision by the United States Supreme Court.

All is not licensed in Florida, although Dundee apparently believed a license would be granted. All was awarded a third-round knockout over Jerry Quarry on Oct. 26 at Atlanta in his first competitive bout since March 23, 1967.

The 28-year-old All is unbeaten in 26 bouts, with 24 knockouts. Bonavena also 26 has never been stopped. The Argentine twice was outpointed by Joe Frazier, now the recognized champion, and once by Ellis.

"and Dundee is willing to turn the contract over to us for a reasonable fee," although no title would be at stake, the Garden plans to schedule the Ali-Bonavena bout for 15 rounds, the championship distance.

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"I never felt stronger than I do right now," Foster said. "Ever since I came to camp I've been on this special body building program."

Foster's body building program has been so successful he has run out of sparring partners. Cookie Wallace is the only sparring partner left in camp, and Foster has to be careful in workouts so he doesn't lose him, too. Wallace was knocked out in four rounds in a fight with Foster.

Joe Bugner, 20-year-old British heavyweight, came back after a slow start to outpoint George (Scrap Iron) Johnson of Oklahoma City over ten rounds at London's Royal Albert Hall tonight.

Johnson scored heavily in the opening rounds, but Bugner began to land in the fourth and fifth rounds. But the American tried in the last three rounds and Bugner began to land with his best punch—a left jab.

Johnson, weighing 225-1/4 pounds, knocked down Bugner, 213-1/2, with a punch to the body. He was up immediately.

Johnson was still coming forward in the sixth round, but Bugner began connecting with jabs. Bugner has now won 29 fights out of 31.

Canada Names Ski Coach  
TORONTO, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—Slavomir Kadaras, a former member of Yugoslavia's national jumping team, has been appointed national jumping coach for the Canadian Ski Association, it was announced yesterday.

## Bugner Uses Jab To Gain Verdict Over Johnson

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## The Scoreboard

**HORSE RACING**—At Louisville, Ky., the Kentucky Derby was won by Secretariat, a 3-year-old colt, in a record time of 1:59.4. Secretariat was owned by Penna. Bloodstock Farm and trained by Tom Smith. Secretariat's jockey was Ron Whittingham.

**FIGURE SKATING**—At Richmond, England, Italy's Rita Trapane won a sparkling exhibition of free skating at the second annual International Figure Skating Championships. Trapane, trailing by 7.4 points after the compulsory figures which counted 50 percent of the total, completed her free skate to finish with 173.5 points—8.2 points ahead of Patricia Rodd of England. The 16-year-old Trapane, from the Italian town of Fiumicino, won the 1968 World Figure Skating Championships.

**AUTO RACING**—At Madrid, Spain's Alex Soler won the 1970 Spanish Grand Prix. Soler, a 25-year-old driver, won the 1970 Spanish Grand Prix. Soler, a 25-year-old driver, won the 1970 Spanish Grand Prix. Soler, a 25-year-old driver, won the 1970 Spanish Grand Prix.

**YACHTING**—At Long Beach, Calif., Tulane University's yacht club won the 1970 Long Beach Regatta. Tulane's yacht club won the 1970 Long Beach Regatta. Tulane's yacht club won the 1970 Long Beach Regatta.

**BEATY, FREEMAN PACE**  
ABA Stars' Victory  
AMSTERDAM, Nov. 3 (UPI).—Guard Don Freeman and center Zumbo Beaty scored 28 points each last night to spark the Utah Stars to a 119-100 victory over the Memphis Pros.

Beaty and Freeman each scored eight points in the last eight minutes as Utah broke open a close game.

## Everyone Loses in Italian Horse Racing

ROME, Nov. 3 (UPI).—The sport of kings is in a royal mess in Italy. Long hounded by money problems, horse racing is now faced by a financial squeeze so acute it threatens to reduce the sport to a rich man's hobby—even more so than it is now.

As usual, the better bet is the pinch first. "We are all in it," said jockey Enrico Camici. "This time, it looks bad even for the owners."

The breaking point, bookies say, was a government decision to raise the gambling tax to 17 percent. More than 250 betting shops operated under government license immediately shut down in protest and jockeys announced they would race horses up the Via Veneto to dramatize their opposition.

Before the clatter of hooves pounded on the fashionable Roman street, the government backed down, reducing the proposed tax to a seven percent levy on winnings only.

That made it a little easier for the bettors, who can invest in the bangtails for as little as 500 lire (80 cents).

Industry Pessimistic  
But for everyone else in the racing industry, the grumbles show no signs of dying.

The talk around the country's 28 racetracks, most of them in the industrialized north, is pessimistic. "Horses are prima donna," said trainer Martino Agui. "They cost more to keep running than a sports car."

"Nobody wants to be a jockey," said an official of the Dornello Oligata Stables, which bred Ribot, the winningest horse in Italian racing history. "Flat pays more to apprentices than we do."

"The Ministry of Agriculture runs horse racing in this country," a Rome sportswriter said. "Some of those politicians don't know the difference between a thoroughbred and a plough horse."

Horse racing attracted legal bets—both on and off the course—of 130 billion lire (\$208 million) last year, and perhaps that much again in illegal bets placed to avoid the tax bite. But tax revenues totaled only 2.8 billion lire (\$45 million).

Small Purses  
As far as owners are concerned, total purses were only 15 billion lire (\$24 million) and the richest race, the Italian Derby, is worth 100 million lire (\$160,000).

Owners say that simply is not enough money to support 4,000 racehorses and trainers, plus another 15,000 horses retired from the sport and 30,000 persons who earn their living one way or another in racing.

"We have children now who are 7 years old and who have never seen a horse except in the movies or on television," said Luigi Camici, president of the National Trotters Association. "It is important to keep the sport alive for them."

Not everyone has such lofty motivations. "I'm probably the least known champion in Italy," said top jockey Gianfranco Dettori, one of 127 licensed jockeys in the country. "I ride for money. I don't think I get a fair share of the winnings."

The prize money is usually split so that 60 percent goes to the winning horse, 17 for place, nine for show and four for the fourth-placed horse. The winning jockey usually gets the other ten percent of the purse.

Banks Collect  
The government move to increase the tax bite failed because better assigned their tickets to their banks and under Italian law, banks do not have to reveal their clients' names when they collect winnings.

The new proposed law requires bookies to collect the tax when they hand over winnings. Bookies say it's too much work.

If things get too complicated, the industry might look again at a classified advertisement which recently appeared in a racing magazine. "We buy horses," a slaughterhouse ad said.



